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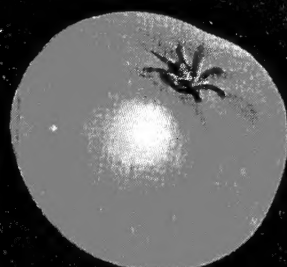
FEB 7 - 1947

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Staffel's Garden Annual

FERD STAFFEL CO., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

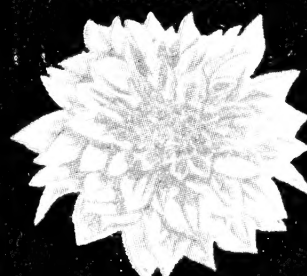
321 East Commerce Street



TOMATO
Ponderosa or Beefsteak



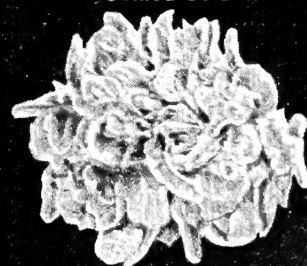
MARIGOLD
Mammoth Mum



DAHLIA
Formal Decorative



ANTIRRHINUM
Guinea Gold



LETTUCE
Oakleaf

**THE COMPLETE
HOME
GARDENING
GUIDE**

1947



This book is a working tool

This Garden Annual of ours is far more than just a seed catalog.

As you'll soon see, it is a **very complete gardening book.**

From end to end, we've crowded this book with practical, usable facts which tell how to make your garden more fruitful and your home more beautiful. Whether you're an old timer or new at gardening, you'll find invaluable help here.

So keep this book on hand throughout the season! Refer to it often! The more you use it, the better your garden will be!

STAFFEL'S

Serving Texas
Since 1890

SAN ANTONIO

From one gardener to another

GARDENERS, the country over, are neighborly people. So we think it's important to note that this Garden Annual comes to you **from a neighbor.** It is a **localized** garden book, not a national one. We issue it in the interests of the gardeners of our own neighborhood.

We're sure you'll find a book of this type more interesting and more useful than the more generalized books which come from afar. We want you to receive it as a friendly message from one neighbor to another—and to consider it as a standing invitation to bring your gardening wants and worries to us—the year around.

Five Convenient Locations

Stop at Staffel's When You Shop Down Town

We're only a few steps from the Alamo Plaza shopping district . . . just around the corner from Joske's on East Commerce . . . Folks usually find a place to park near the store (no meters) or go around to our Blum Street entrance and park in our back yard, where they can back smack-dab into the rear of our feed department and load up in less time than it takes to say Ferd Staffel. Make a point to plan on buying all your seeds, feeds, insecticides and garden needs at Staffel's, 321 E. Commerce, when you come down town for your other needs. Grant Moore, our cheerful, well-informed manager and his staff of friendly clerks are waiting for you. Come in to see us the next time you are in town . . . won't you? Our phones are Garfield 5211-5212.

• • •

In the Conception Park, Nogalitos or Harlandale Areas

If you live in one of these areas you are lucky because out at 3721 S. FLORES, Silas Mercer, Manager of our BRANCH NUMBER 1 is waiting to serve you. It's right there between Theo Avenue and the Pleasanton Road. Easy to get to . . . easy to park there. Why go farther? Visit STAFFEL'S BRANCH NO. 1 for the best seeds, feeds, insecticides and garden needs your money can buy. The Telephone Number is Kenwood 9611.

• • •

Uptown, Fredricksburg or Five Points Areas

STAFFEL'S BRANCH NO. 2, recently remodeled, is located at 154 Fredricksburg Road at Comal. "BUDDY" MOORE, our manager, has plenty

of parking space for you in the rear and is always willing to go out of his way to give you the benefit of his friendly, well-informed services. If it's good feed you want or garden seeds (always fresh) or insecticides (guaranteed to do the job) or any garden supplies just drop by and see "BUDDY" MOORE. He'll be glad to see you. The Phone Number is P-7641.

• • •

Blanco Road Area and Los Angeles Heights

Want information on what to plant, how to plant and where to plant? Are you puzzled about insects and what to do about them? Want to know where to buy the best feed in town? Then go to STAFFEL'S BRANCH NO. 3 at 2412 BLANCO ROAD and see ADOLPH TEHAS, the manager. You'll have to look a long time before you'll find anyone as well-informed on garden problems as Adolph. Visit STAFFEL'S BRANCH STORE NO. 3 and treat yourself to quick, cheerful and efficient service. Or, if you'd rather place your order by telephone . . . the number is P-8211.

• • •

Prospect Hill

Do you know that our BRANCH STORE NUMBER 4 is conveniently located in your immediate vicinity and that a short walk or a short drive will put you next to STAFFEL'S FRIENDLY FEED AND SEED SERVICE? We're right across the street from Crockett School at 2801 West Commerce and our manager out there is ever-cheerful and quick-to-serve HOWARD C. BRIGGS. You will like his friendly, intelligent information on feeds, seeds, planting and insects, we know . . . and you will feel welcome at STAFFEL'S BRANCH NO. 4. The telephone number is G-6491.



Staffel's Dependable Lawn Seeds

STAFFEL'S ENGLISH RYE GRASS is a vivid green winter grass. Grows in shady places where Bermuda fails. Ideal for replacing Bermuda in October without danger of killing Bermuda lawn.

STAFFEL'S ITALIAN RYE GRASS surpasses Perennial Rye in earliness and lasts about a year. Recommended for winter and early spring planting. Sow five pounds to plot 20 x 50. Also an ideal pasture grass.

STAFFEL'S CARPET GRASS makes a thick, leafy sod that improves with close cutting. May be grown wherever temperature does not fall below 10 degrees. Sow 10 lbs. to acre for pasture, 20 lbs. for lawn. Plant from May to September. An excellent pasture grass.

STAFFEL'S KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Sow in fall and mix 2 parts Staffel's White Dutch Clover with 8 parts Kentucky Blue Grass. Slow germination. Lasts about a year.

STAFFEL'S WHITE DUTCH CLOVER grows exceptionally well in shady places. For best results mix with English Rye, one pound to four pounds is sufficient for 1000 square feet.

MIXTURE FOR SUNNY LAWNS

STAFFEL'S QUICK BERMUDA GRASS is the only successful spring and summer grass that stands the Texas sun. One half pound of Bermuda mixed with four quarts of fine soil or sand will plant 1000 square feet. Bermuda grass must be kept moist until germination in warm weather. Ten day germination. Very popular for pasture grass.

MIXTURE FOR SHADY LAWNS

STAFFEL'S SHADY PLACE MIXTURE is ideal for patching up those unsightly bare patches under trees, between adjoining houses and under roofs. This mixture is made up of short growing, fine leaved grasses that will give you an ever green-sod in densely shaded spots. Plant 5 pounds to 1000 square feet.

MIXTURE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

STAFFEL'S RED TOP is a variety well adapted to growing where extensive care cannot be expended on the lawn. Leaf blades are narrow, becoming very thin with turf cultivation. Gains maximum development in early fall. Succeeds in all soils. Plant one pound per 400 square feet.

LAWN SEED PRICES

ENGLISH RYE GRASS. 100 lbs. \$12.50;
10 lbs. \$1.75; 1 lb. 25c.
ITALIAN RYE. 100 lbs. \$12.50;
10 lbs. \$1.75; 1 lb. 25c.
STAFFEL'S SHADY PLACE MIXTURE.
10 lbs. \$3.00; 1 lb. 40c.
STAFFEL'S RED TOP. 10 lbs. \$3.00;
1 lb. 40c.
STAFFEL'S QUICK BERMUDA GRASS.
1 lb. \$1.50.
STAFFEL'S KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
1 lb. 60c.
STAFFEL'S CARPET GRASS.
10 lbs. \$5.00; 1 lb. 60c.
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. 1 lb. \$1.25.

Staffel's Pasture Grasses

STAFFEL'S DALLIS GRASS (Domestic)

Furnishes hay and pasture all year round in the South. Supplies two fine quality hay cuttings in Cotton Belt. Stands light frost and does well on soil with plenty of moisture. Sow from 1st of March until middle of April; 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

STAFFEL'S JOHNSON GRASS

A valuable hay and torage grass yielding three cuttings per season. Relished by all stock. Cut when seed heads begin to form. Sow 30 pounds per acre.

STAFFEL'S SUDAN GRASS

Grows successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under excessive rainfall. Grows 5 to 10 feet and the feeding value is equal to that of Millet, Timothy and Johnson Grass. As many as four cuttings have been made in one season depending on length of season. Free from Johnston grass seed by test of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Plant 5 to 10 pounds per acre in drills; 30 to 40 pounds broadcast.

PASTURE SEED PRICES

CARPET GRASS. 10 lbs. \$5.00; 1 lb. 60c.
DALLIS GRASS (DOMESTIC).
5 lbs. \$3.00; 1 lb. 75c.
DOMESTIC RESQUE GRASS. 10 lbs.
\$4.00; 2 lbs. 85c; 1 lb. 50c.
JOHNSON GRASS. 100 lbs. \$8.00;
5 lbs. \$.75; 1 lb. 25c.
5 lbs. 75c; 1 lb. 25c.
RHODES GRASS. 1 lb. 85c (write for prices on larger quantities.)
STAFFEL'S QUICK BERMUDA.
1 lb. \$1.50.
VELVET OR MESQUITE GRASS.
10 lbs. \$3.50; 1 lb. 40c.
ITALIAN RYE GRASS. 100 lbs. \$12.50;
10 lbs. \$1.75; 1 lb. 25c.
SUDAN GRASS. 10 lbs. \$1.75; 1 lb. 20c.

STAFFEL'S DOMESTIC RESQUE GRASS

Does well on most soils, no best results can be secured on moist soils. Useful for winter and spring. Comes up again in fall if allowed to reseed itself. Sow in September and October, broadcasting seed at rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre.

STAFFEL'S VELVET OR MESQUITE GRASS

Must not be confused with Texas Curry Mesquite. Produces a strong growth of soft broad leaves and has no stem or stalk which makes it coarse. Makes excellent hay when cut in full bloom. Plant in September, October or early spring. 20 to 25 pounds seed to the acre.

STAFFEL'S RHODES GRASS

Perennial hay and pasture crop. Especially adapted to South where temperatures seldom fall below 18 degrees. Grows over four feet high, with fine leafy stem. Easily cured. Offers three to five cuttings per season. Broadcast 12 pounds of seed per acre, going over the field twice, six pounds each way.

Staffel's FIELD SEEDS yield greater crops

ALFALFA and CLOVERS

STAFFEL'S ALFALFA does best through fall sowing but good results can be obtained with early spring planting. Care should be taken in preparing the land, applying plenty of lime. Inoculate seed before planting with NITRAGIN, especially if the land has had no previous alfalfa plantings. Dry and rather high ground is preferable for planting. Avoid sowing in wet soils. Plant 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.

STAFFEL'S BURR CLOVER. California hulled seed of exceptionally good quality, thoroughly recleaned.

STAFFEL'S HUBAM CLOVER is a rapid growing annual Sweet Clover attaining a height of 7 feet. Flowers are rich in honey. An excellent cover crop when planted in February or March. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

STAFFEL'S YELLOW SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Indica*). Sometimes called sour clover. Wonderful legume, especially adapted to plowing under for green manure. Grows all during winter when planted in fall. Builds up run-down soil and improves the yield of crops that will be planted on the land next spring. Plant 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

STAFFEL'S SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Alba*) Scarified seed. Rapid growing clover with white blooms. Excellent for bee food. An ideal soil builder and does well on clay soils. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED HEGARI

ARIZONA GROWN. Produces large heads and matures earlier. Stands dry weather, the grain does not shatter and the crop is certain. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

STAFFEL'S MILLET

BIG GERMAN. Large yield. On good land, with a favorable season, five tons to the acre not uncommon; makes lots of leaves. Should be cut green for best hay and when heads are in full bloom. Must be allowed to ripen if used for seed. Should not be sown before April, when ground gets warm. Sow three pecks to the acre. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre, broadcast.

STAFFEL'S WINTER BARLEY

WINTER BEARDED BARLEY has splendid hog feeding qualities. In some sections it is used almost entirely for horses and mules. Excellent winter grazing. Yields 50 to 75 bushels of grain per acre. Not damaged by hard freezes. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

STAFFEL'S COW PEAS

These peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. It's not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil. It's really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced. Can be sown broadcast in April, May, June or July at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre or may be planted in drills, using 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

WHIPPOORWILL is ideal for fodder and for reclaiming old and wornout land. Two crops can easily be made in one season. Use ripened, ground peas for excellent cattle fattener.

LARGE BLACK EYED PEAS are an ideal soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to other cowpeas. Make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our market during the winter.

CREAM PEAS are undisputed queens of the table. None can surpass them for splendid flavor.

BRABHAM COW PEAS are similar to Whip-poorwill. Resistant to nematode. Few districts are free from this blight and while other crops nurse it and spread it to other territories, Brabham will discourage its development and may eradicate it from field entirely. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

BROWN CROWDER PEAS are a fine, large variety and are popular for table use throughout the South and Southwest.

STAFFEL'S RED TOP CANE SEED (Certified)

Leads all other varieties. Strictly a forage crop and possible to receive from 4 to 5 tons of forage under normal conditions. The certified strain is uniform in growth, smut and disease free and far superior to the old type.



STAFFEL'S SOY (SOJA) BEANS

Plant at the same time you plant corn. Prepare ground as you would for cow peas, sowing the seed in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches . . . or sow by broadcasting. Do not plant seed over 1½ inches deep. Cut for hay when the pods are well formed, or, if wanted for seed, let the beans mature. Inoculate the seeds with Nitragin.

LAREDO BEANS have slender, leafy branches and make an unexcelled, high quality hay. Mature in 120 days and yield 30 to 40 bushels of seed per acre. One bushel plants 6 to 8 acres in 3½ foot rows.

ATLAS SORGO

Looks like Hegari but different in many respects. Grown principally for ensilage and will make two to three times the tonnage of red top or other ensilage crops. Grows 8 to 10 feet high with heavy foliage and while the seed may be harvested, best results are obtained when the crop is used for ensilage and cut green. The stalk is sweet like cane and the seed has the feeding value of Hegari and maize.

YELLOW MILO (Dwarf)

Certified and disease resistant. Most successful yet introduced. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and very uniform in growth. Stands hot dry weather exceptionally well. Matures in about 104 days. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

STAFFEL'S HEGARI

Popular and profitable for grain, forage and ensilage. Stands dry weather, grain does not shatter, the heads are large and full, uniform in growth and the crop is certain. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

STAFFEL'S SEED POTATOES

BLISS TRIUMPH are smooth, clean and free from prongs and scab—growing stronger and more vigorous, maturing in a shorter time and yielding much more than home-grown seed. This stock is genuine Minnesota grown and there is none better to be had at any price.

IRISH COBBLER is one of the most reliable of the early varieties. It has a handsome, creamy white color and is of excellent quality, making it highly desirable to farmers who want and recognize only the best. It's a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly and is a good keeper.

STAFFEL'S SEED OATS

FANCY RED RUST-PROOF is our most popular seller in this section. We buy these oats from first-class reliable farmers from whom we have been buying for years and we pay them a premium because we know what we are buying. These oats are recleaned thoroughly in our modern mill and we sack them in even weight, five-bushel bags. Our demand for these oats is heavy. We will be glad to submit samples for your approval. Sow 2½ to 3 bushels per acre.

STAFFEL'S GRAIN SORGHUMS AND RAPE . . . FOR FEED

DWARF ESSEX RAPE has been grown mostly for sheep pasture but is equally valuable as forage crop for cattle, hogs and poultry. The young, tender leaves make luscious table greens and are preferred by many to mustard and other greens. Produces 10 to 25 ton of green forage per acre. Can be grown in the fall as it stands our winters without damage. Sow in drills at rate of 5 to 8 lbs. per acre.

DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE is Arizona grown, non-saccharine sorghum, very productive and makes an enormous amount of high-quality grain relished by all stock. Sow in rows 3 feet apart; five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

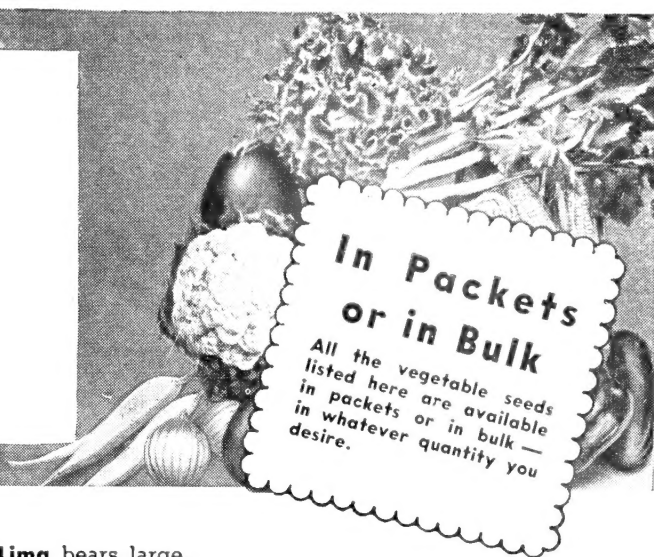
RED TOP CANE is a saccharine sorghum. Seed is smaller than the amber or orange. Makes fine-quality fodder in demand all over Texas.

HONEY DRIP CANE is another saccharine sorghum with large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Yields as much as four to five hundred gallons of the very best syrup to the acre.

STAFFEL'S SPANISH PEANUTS

Be sure and write us for quotations on this high quality peanut. Best seed in the world for the best crops in the world.

Staffel's VEGETABLE SEEDS



... selected for RESULTS in YOUR garden

We offer here only those varieties of vegetable seeds which are best-suited for our growing area. Our list, therefore, is not long.

Because we have selected and eliminated so carefully, you can plant any variety offered here with complete confidence that it is suited to the climatic needs and conditions of your own territory.

ARTICHOKES

Sow seeds in April or May in deep, rich sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. When large enough, transplant into rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. Protect its crown in the fall with ashes or litter and heads will form about July of second year. Renew the planting every third year. We sell only **Staffel's Large Green Globe**, a fine variety popular everywhere. Flower heads can be cooked like asparagus.

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington is vigorous and productive. Bred to resist Asparagus Rust. Most uniform type of rust-resistant varieties. Shoots are large, excellent quality and rich deep green with purple tips.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS . . . **Mary Washington** — A dependable and hardy grower. Folks who plant **Mary Washington** will set out no others. Strong, healthy roots of good planting size.

BEANS (Bush)

Burpees Stringless — Southwest Texas' favorite. Pods are stringless. A strong, prolific bean, a vigorous grower and of top quality.

ALL OUR VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢ PER PACKET

Unless otherwise specified

For economical bulk prices see price list on Pages 20 and 21

King of the Garden Lima bears large, well-filled pods. The beans are usually shelled, fine quality and delicious flavor.

Giant Stringless Green Pod is erect, compact and bushy. The pods are oval, round shaped and tender. Crisp . . . and about 4½ inches long. Recommended to market gardeners because of their earliness and superior quality.

Staffel's Golden Wax are very productive. The pods are of medium length, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like.

Hendersons Bush Lima are popular with market gardeners; are at least three weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas and the plant bears continuously.

Prolific German Black is one of the earliest. Pods four to five inches in length, usually curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless. Deep golden yellow and of excellent flavor.

Fordhook Bush Lima are borne in clusters from five to eight and measure five to six inches long.

BEANS (Pole)

Carolina or Sieva — Pods are dark green, short (3 inches). Seeds are small, flat and white with tinges of

yellow. Also known as Sewee or Butter Bean.

Kentucky Wonder — Grows luxuriously and bears for long period. Pods are long, very fleshy and deeply creased or saddle-backed. Green and stringless.

Kentucky Wonder Wax — Prolific, commences to bear early and continues till frost. Pods are long, of a beautiful transparent yellow color. Very meaty and entirely stringless.

Florida Butter will make an abundant crop when others fail. Bears pods from the very first bloom which appears on plants. Seeds like Carolina Bean but speckled with white and brownish red.

BEETS

Detroit Dark Red is our most popular seller. Fully globe-shaped with bright but rich red flesh. Tops are small.

Staffel's Scarlet is everybody's favorite. Very early, globe-shaped. A high-quality beet; bright red with clear vermilion flesh.

Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel is the largest Stock beet. Yields 40 to 50 tons per acre. Will grow in land containing alkali and does well where others fail. All stock except horses eat it readily.

Are You on Our Mailing List?

We'd like to have your name today . . . we'd like for you to take advantage of everything we have to offer. For instance . . . what could be more convenient than having a Planting Garden Guide or a Seed Catalog during the Planting season? You'll want to know what to plant, how to plant and where to get the best seeds and seedlings. If you're on our mailing list you can be sure that you'll get your copies of this literature which we mail and give away to all our friends.

Or . . . if you raise chickens, pigs, cows, horses, rabbits or sheep you'll want our annual Stock and Poultry Book . . . a book brimming over with the latest information on Stock and Poultry feeding, breeding and management. Contains practical information on housing, equipment, breeding, culling, egg production and stock and poultry diseases.

**Write Us . . . Phone Us . . . Or Drop In
For This Literature Today.**

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting matures ninety days from date of planting. It resembles cauliflower and the quality is fully equal. Considered superior by many. This is the only type we recommend for San Antonio and vicinity. The success of others is doubtful.

CABBAGE

Early Jersey Wakefield is the earliest and surest heading of first early cabbages for market and home garden. Plants are hardy and resist cold and other unfavorable conditions. Compact and erect or very slightly spreading, with few outer leaves which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and deep green. Heads are medium size, very solid, uniformly painted and of excellent quality.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch is an early variety very popular in South Texas and Gulf Coast sections for marketing and shipping.

Copenhagen Market—A favorite with those who grow for early market as well as private growers who desire an extra-early, round headed cabbage which can be depended upon for making large, solid heads at an early season. Weigh 10 to 12 pounds and mature so uniformly that entire crop can be cut at same time.

Volga Cabbage (True Stock)—Plant during August and September. A quick grower which makes a deep, very heavy head, remarkably solid and white.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Is white and green, tender, crisp and blanches itself perfectly. Grown mostly for Chinese consumption but the Occidental who isn't familiar with this tasty cabbage doesn't know what he's missing. (Follow same cultural directions on Lettuce.)

CARROTS

Danvers Half-Long—Highly productive and adaptable to all classes of soil. A broadshouldered, dark orange variety, the tops are of medium size and

roots of medium length, 6 to 8 inches long. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Market gardeners and truckers will have no other.

Chantenay is a heavy cropper and one of the best for market or home garden. Tops medium-sized, necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump-rooted and smooth. Color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender.

CAULIFLOWER

Selected Snowball is generally recommended for San Antonio and vicinity. Superior to all others. Compact, with few short outside leaves. Heads are medium to large size, round, very white and curdlike. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

CELERY

Golden Self-blanching Dwarf are naturally golden yellow but needs to be blanched to make it brittle and fit for table use. Best market variety.

COLLARDS

Georgia or Southern do not form a head but produce a mass of leaves. Hardy and continuous growers. Freezing does not injure but improves its quality.

CORN

Country Gentleman—Ideal for San Antonio and vicinity. Makes two to three good sized ears to the stalk, on rich ground. Grains small, much shrivelled but very deep. A high quality sweet corn. No garden should be without it.

Stowell's Evergreen—Ears are large, have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort.

Honey June produces an extra large ear and is very resistant to diseases and worms.

Charlevoix (Gold Standard)—Standard of excellence in sweet corn. Equally valuable for home garden, market garden or canning. Plants tall and usually bearing 2 ears 6½ to 7 inches long. Kernels light golden yellow.

**ALL PHONE ORDERS
CHEERFULLY FILLED
CALL GARFIELD 5211**

CUCUMBERS

Staffel's Straight Eight (White Spine)—Small, early-shipping and notable for its intense dark-green color. An enormous yielder chiefly recommended for the earliest shipping sections. Sizes 8x 1½ inches. Edible in 52 days.

Improved Long Green is the old standard sort, of vigorous growth, long and crisp and a good variety for pickling.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—A prolific variety, containing all the qualities desired by those who raise cucumbers for commercial pickles. Used almost exclusively by all commercial pickling houses.

Early Fortune are edible in 55 days. Attractive deep green and great producer of fine grained fruit with compact flesh. Ideal for table, market or shipping purposes.

EGG PLANT

Improved Large Purple (Spineless) is a general favorite for both home garden and market. Plant is large and spreading, producing four to six large oval fruits of deep purple. Vigorous and productive; early and finest quality.

Black Beauty matures from ten days to two weeks earlier than the purple variety. Plants are healthy and yield an abundance of large fruits.

ENDIVE

Large Green Curled is hardy and vigorous with bright deep green leaves. Midribs of outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center blanches rapidly to a rich cream color. A favorite for salads.

GARLIC

Plant sets early in the spring and cultivate like onions. If you love garlic you'll want to get the best seed and Staffel's has it.

HERBS

Basil, sweet	Marjoram, sweet
Borage	Rosemary
Coriander	Sage
Dill	Savory, summer
Fennel, sweet	Thyme
	10c packet



WE GO THERE TO SEE THAT YOU GET NOTHING BUT THE BEST!

Mr. Gerald Staffel (Center), president of the Ferd Staffel Company, personally inspects an Early Fortune Cucumber in one of the many cucumber fields of the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Stations in Detroit, Michigan. Staffel's leaves nothing to chance. We personally see that what we get for you is the best that your money can buy.

**ALL OUR
VEGETABLE SEEDS
5c PER PACKET**

Unless otherwise specified

For economical bulk prices see price list on Pages 20 and 21

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

This is a seed catalog you can keep on using long after you've bought and planted your seed!

It is jammed with down-to-earth facts every gardener needs to know. Even old-timers will find help here. You'll find most of these facts grouped under the heading "How? When? Where? Why?" Read them carefully, keep them handy—and use them all through the year.

Location, soil and layout of the vegetable garden may be fixed by the land you have. You can, however, improve many things about that land if you have two basic requirements: (1) at least 6 hours of sunshine daily and (2) reasonably good soil, free from tree roots, subsoil and rubbish fill.

Is your soil right?

Heavy clay should be broken up by using compost, manure, peat moss or other vegetable matter. Liming also helps. Stuff sandy soils with all the manure or other organic matter you can spare. Fertilizers, however, should be relied upon to feed crops for a good harvest (see page 34).

The high cost of guessing

Substitute headwork for arm and back-aches by making a simple plan on paper. This saves you seed—and other materials—and labor—because you plant only what you need. When you plant by guess usually you plant too much. You must take care of the extra planting until harvest time before you see it won't be needed. If you underestimate your needs, then you don't have the food you need. See Page 18.

New ideas on garden layout

D.D.T. for pest control promises to change the whole scheme of garden layout. We can now divide vegetables into two groups—one to be dusted with D.D.T. and the other to be left undusted. The D.D.T. plot should be on the lee side so that wind will not drift from it into those which should not be dusted.

This puts the following vegetables on the side away from the wind—bush and pole beans, limas, beets (unless you want to eat the thinnings as greens), carrots, sweet corn, eggplant, okra, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, radishes, tomatoes and turnips (again, only if you don't eat the greens).

Facing the wind should be the vegetables not to be dusted, including Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, cucumber, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, parsley, pumpkin, rhubarb, spinach, squash, Swiss chard and watermelon. In general, rows get better distribution of sunshine if they run north and south. If this arrangement isn't necessary, better put corn and other tall crops to the north of the shorter crops. Sweet corn should not be planted in one or two long rows, but in several short rows (see page 14).

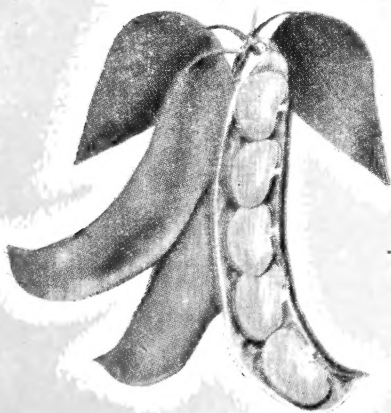
Working your soil full time

Even if you have ample room, it will pay to consider intercropping, catch cropping and succession cropping. In intercropping, short season crops go between slower, growing plants that occupy the land all season. For instance, plant early lettuce between the tomato plants, and harvest it before the tomatoes need all the room.

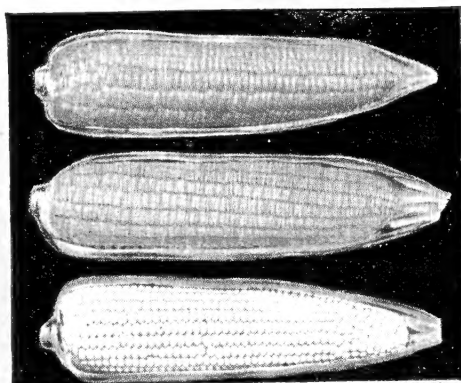
In catch cropping we plant an early crop on land before the main crop goes in. In succession cropping the main crop comes first, as for instance a crop of snap beans to be followed by late turnips. These tricks use space efficiently and also reduce the number of rows we have to plant. Too, in this way, we can broadcast fertilizer before plowing or digging rather than applying it along the row when the plants are partially grown.

Don't plant in wet ground. No soil is right for gardening that can't pass the "mud pie" test. To make a mud pie test, pick up a handful of soil and squeeze it slightly. If it balls or packs, it is too wet to work.

Don't apply lime unless it is really needed. Usually a soil that will grow good beets is all right. If beets do poorly and grow irregularly, you can add about 50 lbs. of hydrated lime or 100 lbs. of ground limestone to each 1,000 square feet of garden. If you have a pH tester, most flowers and vegetables will do well in a soil between 6.0 and 7.0.



BEANS, Fordhook Bush Lima



CORN, Golden Cross Bantam (Top)
Iona (Center)
Stowell's Evergreen (Bottom)



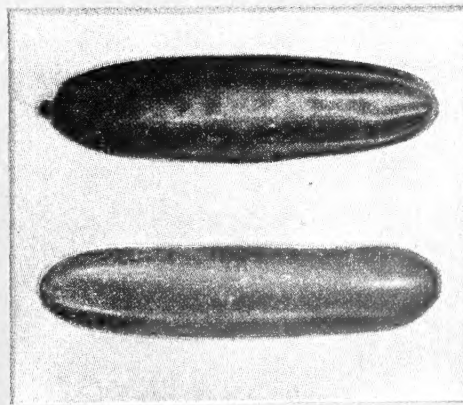
BEANS, Tendergreen



BEANS, Plentiful



BROCCOLI, Italian Green Sprouting



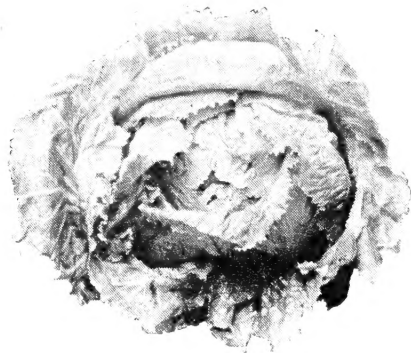
CUCUMBERS, Marketer (Top)
Straight Eight (Bottom)

KALE or BORECOLE

Loose, curly-leaved types of cabbage family, very hardy, which make excellent tender greens for winter use. Cultivate same as cabbage. **Staffel's Tall Green Curled Scotch** grows 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long, plumelike, light-green leaves, deeply cut and finely curled at edges.

KOHL-RABI

Grown for its thick, bulb-shaped stalks. Prepared in same manner as turnips while quite young. The **Early White Vienna** are grown for forcing or cultivation in open ground. Very short tops. Flesh is sweet and tender and of top quality.



LETTUCE

Staffel's New Chicken Lettuce will yield as much or more than any other chicken or rabbit greens. Cut once, it

begins to grow again. Does not make a head but sends up stalk three or four feet high, loaded with crisp, tender leaves.

Staffel's Imperial No. 847 produces immense heads as solid as cabbage. Blanches beautifully; crisp, tender and free from bitterness. Perfect heads measure 12 to 15 inches across and frequently weigh 2 and 3 lbs.

Big Boston is a popular seller. The plants are large and vigorous, leaves light green faintly tinged with reddish brown. Can be grown in the open ground in the spring or fall, or in frames for early spring planting. Does particularly well in cold weather and is highly recommended for San Antonio and vicinity. Highly popular with gardeners and truckers because it always produces large, solid, salable heads.

Simpson's Early Curled is extensively used. Early, loose-leaved or clustering variety, the leaves are light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, crisp, sweet and tender. Especially adapted to sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are young.

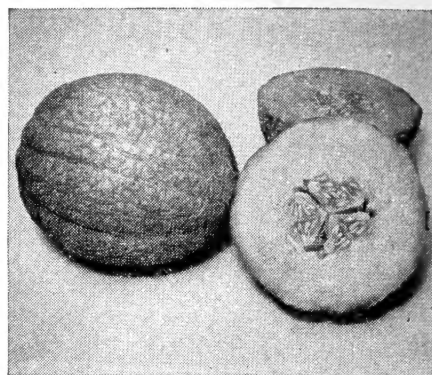
Iceberg is large, crisp and tender, stands hot weather splendidly and is a well-known and large planted standard summer cabbage-heading lettuce of superior quality.

Cos or Romaine, White, Paris forms long, upright heads of narrow leaves, very crisp and sweet, self-closing and quite solid. A favorite with housewives who pride themselves on their salads.

MUSKMELONS (Cantaloupes)

Staffel's Improved Perfecto is a 90 day melon, an excellent shipping and gardener's melon. Fruit 5½ inches long, almost round and solidly covered with grayish netting; no indication of ribbing. Flesh over-thick, colored rich deep salmon-orange. A fine grained, juicy, sweet and aromatic melon.

Hale's Best is early, prolific and a good shipper about 10% larger than the



Rocky Ford types. Flesh salmon and exceptionally thick.

Honey Ball is a Honey Dew type but smaller and earlier than that variety. Fruit is round, smooth and free from ribbing; yellowish white when ripe. Flesh is sweet and silvery-green in color and has a distinct, tangy spiciness.

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford—One of most popular small or crate melons. A desirable medium, early sort for the home and market garden. Vines are vigorous and highly productive; fruit is oval, slightly ribbed and densely covered with fine netting.

Texas Cannonball No. 114 is a green-fleshed melon especially adapted for home garden and near-by markets. Produces medium-sized melons in about 75 days. The fruit is round, medium in size, heavily netted. Flesh is very solid, melting and of superior flavor. Succeeds in soils and conditions where others might fail.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Sow in March, in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows about 2 feet apart. Thin out plants to 6 inches apart, cultivate frequently to keep free from weeds. Very hardy and can remain in ground all winter. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. **Staffel's Mammoth Sandwich Island** grows very large here and resembles a good sized parsnip. It's well-flavored . . . and very mild.

ALL OUR VEGETABLE SEEDS

5c PER PACKET

Unless otherwise specified

For economical bulk prices see price list on Pages 20 and 21

THE OLD GARDENER reminds you

Carrots are mighty useful vegetables. Use them fresh out of the garden—especially the finger-sized thinnings that commercial growers throw away, but that are the choicest morsels of flavor the garden produces. Or can or freeze them. For using fresh, for canning or freezing, use Chantenay Red Cored or Nantes Improved Coreless.

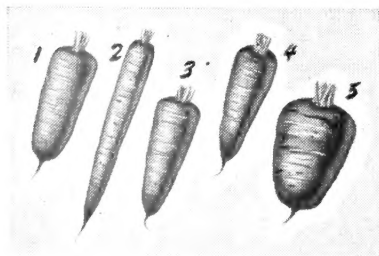
These new coreless types have less fiber, taste sweeter. For storing in the root cellar or outdoor barrel, you want something a little firmer, like Danvers



Half Long. On stiff clay, where the longer sorts "corkscrew" or "dogleg" as they try to grow into the unyielding soil, use Oxheart, a stumprooted type that will grow straight.

Plant your first carrots as soon as soil can be worked, using the coreless types. Plant your last batch sixty days before you expect killing frost. In between, plant every three weeks.

The carrots illustrated here, for comparison of actual sizes, are: 1—Chantenay; 2—Imperator; 3—Danvers Half Long; 4—Red Cored Chantenay; 5—Oxheart.



5 convenient places to shop

321 East Commerce Street

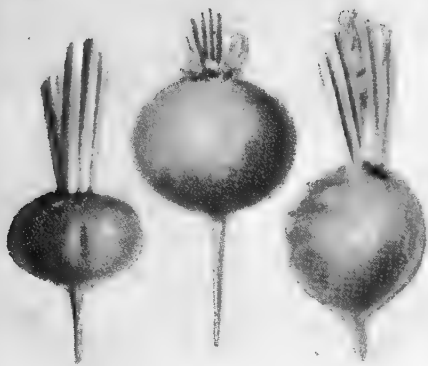
3721 South Flores

154 Fredricksburg Road
(at Comal)

2412 Blanco Road

2801 West Commerce

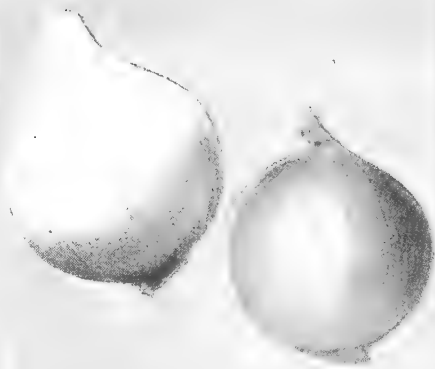
FERD STAFFEL CO.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS



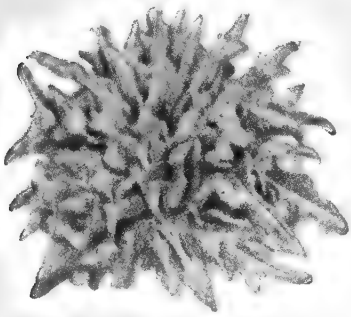
**BEETS, Crosby's Egyptian (Center)
Early Wonder (Left)
Detroit Dark Red (Right)**



CABBAGE, Charleston Wakefield



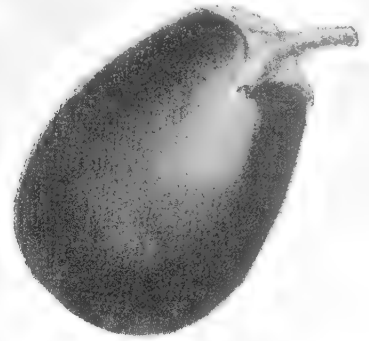
**ONIONS, Yellow Globe Danvers
Southport White Globe**



LETTUCE, Bronze Beauty



CANTALOUPE, Hale's Best No. 45



EGG PLANT, Black Beauty

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

Make the most of your space

If your space is limited, better omit crops like peas, corn and potatoes that need lots of room. And go slow on crops that you can buy in equal quality on the market, like potatoes, late cabbage and winter squash. Instead, favor the delicately flavored vegetables like leaf lettuce, early cabbage, green beans and summer squash that can never be shipped without some loss of quality.

Spading vs. plowing

Before digging or plowing, spread 2½ to 3 lbs. of good mixed fertilizer over every 100 square feet of soil. Divide into two lots, broadcasting one with the wind and the other across the wind. Or use a fertilizer spreader if you have one; it insures uniform distribution.

Before you dig, make the mud pie test: pick up a handful of soil and pat it lightly into a mud pie or cake. If it can be crumbled into loose soil easily, the soil is all right to dig. If too wet, don't dig.

Now you are ready to dig. The right tool, unless you are accustomed to

something else, is the round-pointed long handled shovel. If there is any slope to your garden, start at the lower end, as the natural tendency is for soil to work down grade. Start by digging a trench the width and depth of a spade. Wheel soil from this trench to the far end where you plan to finish. As you dig, throw the earth from the succeeding rows into the trench made by the previous spade cut. The last trench is filled with the earth wheeled from the first. If you must plow, be sure the soil is right. Many good plots have been ruined by plowmen who insist on working when the soil was too wet. Before you decide on machine work, consider this: by working only an hour a day for five days, a man of average strength can dig a good-sized garden and leave the soil in better condition than the ordinary tractor job, worked with farm equipment usually too heavy for garden use.

Raking can be overdone

Most inexperienced gardeners spend too much time working the soil into a dust with a rake. Clods should be broken up and trash and stones removed within reasonable limits. But to crush every last lump into dust takes entirely too much time for the part-time gardener. If worked at the right "mud-pie" point, most lumps will break up in the cultivation that follows planting.

When you lay out the rows—

A cord stretched from a stake at either end of the row will serve as a

Study the chart on page 18. This will tell you how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops indicated.

guide in opening a furrow. For smaller seeds, press the end of the hoe handle into the soil along the line to form a ½" deep furrow. Finer seeds can be planted in this furrow, covered with about ¼" of soil. In heavy clay it will pay to use a special covering mixture of either pure sand or half sand and half peat moss. Sifted compost can be substituted for the peat. Furrows two to three inches deep for peas and beans need not be filled at once. An inch of covering at the most is enough. Fill the trench with soil as the plants grow.

A hill is a hole

Much damage is done by following the advice, "Plant in hills." Actually, except where heavy rainfall may waterlog the soil, cucumbers, squash, melons and pumpkins should be planted in shallow depressions, several seeds spaced 2" apart. Vine crops appreciate all the well-rotted manure or compost you can dig into the soil.

Include perennial vegetables when possible. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish and Perennial Onions can be grown on one side of the garden where they won't interfere with plowing or cultivating. Small fruits should be included whenever space will permit, since the quality of home-grown berries is far better than any you can buy.

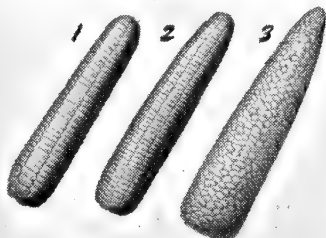
THE OLD GARDENER says,

"Now, talking about corn, don't forget —

SWEET CORN is at its best if you will cook it less than an hour after you gather it. As soon as it's picked, the delicate sugars begin to turn to starch, and six hours after it's off the stalk, most of the true sugar flavor is gone. Which means that for most folks, if they want the true flavor of sweet corn, they just have to grow their own.

The new hybrid varieties are really wonderful — husky stalks that produce ample ears even when the open-pollinated sorts fail. But when you plant hybrid sweet corns, better grow more

than one variety because they pollinate better when several kinds of pollen are flying at the same time. And for best pollination, don't plant one or two long rows of corn down one side of the garden: instead, plant six or more short rows side by side. Remember, corn pollen is carried on the wind and the wind must hit all the stalks in the field or patch if they are to grow well-filled ears.



The sweet corns illustrated here are:
1—Golden Bantam;
2—Golden Cross Bantam; 3—Country Gentleman.



SWISS CHARD

(SEA KALE OR SPINACH BEET)

Used for greens by cutting the stem and leaf, which are also very ornamental. It resembles an ornamental beet top, but has no edible root. May be used as salad.

MUSTARD

Florida Smooth Broad Leaf is rather tall and upright growing and produces more leaf growth than other varieties. Leaves are large, broad and comparatively smooth and have broad distinct midrib.

Chinese—Leaves broad, oval, thick, deeply savoyed and crumpled. Easily washed.

ALL OUR VEGETABLE SEEDS

5c PER PACKET

Unless otherwise specified

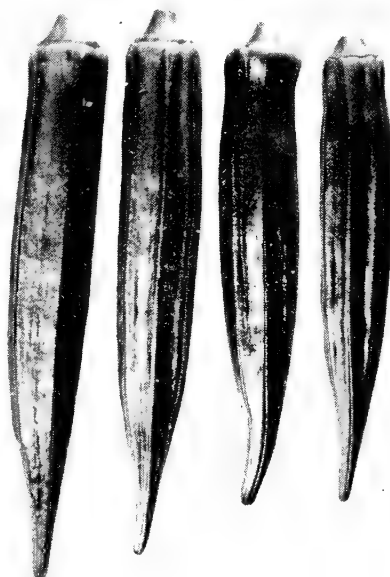
For economical bulk prices see price list on Pages 20 and 21

Southern Giant Curled — Leaves are large, light green with tinge of yellow, much crimped and frilled at edges: Plant is upright and slightly spreading in growth. Very popular in the south because it is hardy, vigorous and of superior quality. A great favorite with shippers and home gardeners.

OKRA

White Velvet is early maturing and very productive. Plants are 3½ feet high; pods are white, long, smooth and tender until nearly full size.

Dwarf Long Green Pod are extra-early maturing and prolific. Plants are dwarf in habit of growth, pods long, deep green, slightly corrugated, tender and of top quality.



ONIONS

Staffel's Bermuda Onions come only from responsible growers in Teneriffe, on the Canary Islands. Our truckers and gardeners can rest assured they are being supplied with genuine fresh stock. Our buyers are cautioned against purchasing cheap, American-grown seed which will not give good results in the South.

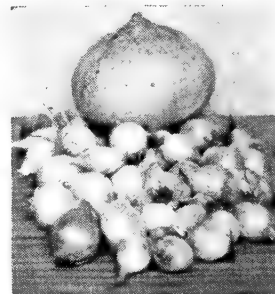
White or Yellow Bermuda is best known and widely planted of the Bermuda variety. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called White to distinguish it from Red Bermuda, although it is a light yellow or straw color. This is a superior onion which gives excellent results in the vicinity.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda are largely grown by shippers and truckers in southwest Texas. The bulbs are large and of the true Bermuda type. They mature very early, the color is a beautiful waxey white and it is unexcelled as a market variety of table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from Texas to northern markets every spring and always command highest prices. South Texas plantings are in September and October, north Texas plantings, February and March.

ONION PLANTS

(Ready December 1st)

For those who desire an early crop, either for table or market use. Can be set out at the same time you set out your cabbage plants. Plant in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches apart in rows. Our biggest seller is **Crystal White Wax Bermuda**, unquestionably the best onion in the world. Pure white, it sells on sight in any market. Sells itself. No other onion has such clear, white skin, nor such mildness of flavor.



ONION SETS

Are ready about September 1st and we carry them up to late spring. Quantity buyers—we will be pleased to make you quotations.

Yellow Sets are set out in Spring instead of sowing seed. Very successful in this section.

White Sets do not keep as well as Yellow Sets but produce beautiful white onions early in the season.

White Multiplying Shallots — Ready September 1st to March.

PARSLEY

Triple Moss, Curled is a favorite with market gardeners. Plants are dwarf, compact habit, leaves heavily curled and crimped and of dark green.

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

While we do our very best to determine firm prices for this catalog, sometimes unexpected changes do occur which make it necessary for us to reserve the right to cover these cases.

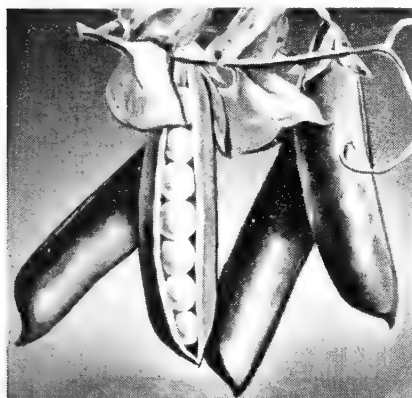
Plain or Single Leaved—Excellent for seasoning, hardy and strong-growing.

PARSNIPS

Parsnips do best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As seed is sometimes slow to germinate it should be sown as early as possible. **Staffel's Large Sugar or Hollow Crown** are considered the best for general culture in this vicinity and is the gardener's favorite.

PEAS

Alaska—Earliest of all. A smooth pea well suited for extra early planting. Vine 2½ feet high; pods small. Will



not rot in cold, wet ground. Popular with canners.

Hundredfold (62 days)—A heavy producer and used extensively as a shipping sort. Vines 24 inches high, dark green. Pods borne singly 4 to 4½ inches long, blunt and tapered.

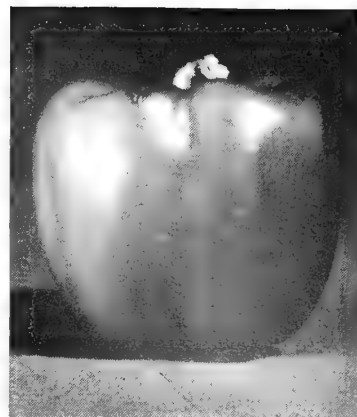
Thomas Laxton—Extra early, fine quality, tender and of excellent flavor.

Telephone—Tall and large. Produces wrinkled peas of fine quality in large pods.

Little Marvel—The earliest of all dwarf wrinkled varieties. Vines grow about 9 to 12 inches high and produce a good crop of well filled pods of medium size, containing 5 to 8 large peas which are exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored.

PEAT MOSS

A granulated, moisture-retaining humus. An important aid for saving soil fertility and moisture. Excellent prepared soil for pot plants and window boxes. Turns hard, brittle and unyielding ground into good vegetable soil. Soil will not bake or crack where Peat Moss is used.



PEPPERS

California Wonder—Fruit dark green, smooth in surface in cross section and very large. Flesh is ¼ to ⅜ inches thick. This pepper exceeds all other sweet varieties and is a desirable sort for home gardener and commercial growers.

Chinese Giant is thick, mild and sweet and is a salad favorite. Lends itself perfectly to stuffing. Rich deep green when immature and bright scarlet red when ripe.

(Continued on page 14)

FERD STAFFEL CO., San Antonio, Texas

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Transplanting vs. Direct Seeding

Some assume a special virtue for transplanting, which is supposed to give the seedling superior vigor. Actually, transplanting is an operation from which the seedling must recover before it can begin to grow again. If there is ever any question between direct seeding or transplanting, direct seeding should always get first choice if there is still time to grow a crop.

Starting seedlings indoors

Don't begin too soon. For most plants, flowers and vegetables alike, 5 to 6 weeks is soon enough before transplanting to begin. Light in the average home is too feeble for good growth unless flats are grown in a window that gets at least 6 hours of direct sunshine daily. Fill shallow boxes (called flats) with mixture of ⅓ good garden soil, ⅓ clean sand and ⅓ compost or leaf mould. Make very shallow rows or drills with the edge of a ruler, 3" apart. Sow seeds in these 1" apart. For most plants temperature of 70° is best.

Soil must never dry out, yet must not be saturated. Spray with atomizer if possible two or three times daily. When best seedlings can be selected, thin out to stand 2" to 3" apart. Before transplanting, withhold water for 3 to 4 days. When set out in perma-

nent position, water freely and seedlings should start growing again without severe check. Always try to save as many roots as possible.

Set firmly by pressing on both sides of stem. If soil is not firmed around roots, seedling may be killed when "hung" with space under it.

As soon as garden has been planted, water thoroughly but gently to avoid formation of crust. If crust forms, break by working gently on either side of planted row. In the case of slow-germinating, delicate seedlings like carrots, it pays to mix a few radish seeds with them so these quick-germinating seedlings will break thru and mark the row. Otherwise you may have to delay cultivation until too late for good weed control.

Weeding vs. weed control

In soils in good tilthy condition, the main purpose of cultivation is to destroy weeds. Weeds are harmful because they shade desirable plants, because they rob them of food, and because they use up soil moisture.

Annual weeds are usually easy to kill if we can keep them from seeding. Deep-rooted perennial weeds like bindweed, Canada thistle and quack grass, however, are another problem. The simplest way to control these is to take the soil out of cultivation and destroy them with a 2,4D weed killer. If this isn't feasible, the only other control is to cut off the tops every

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

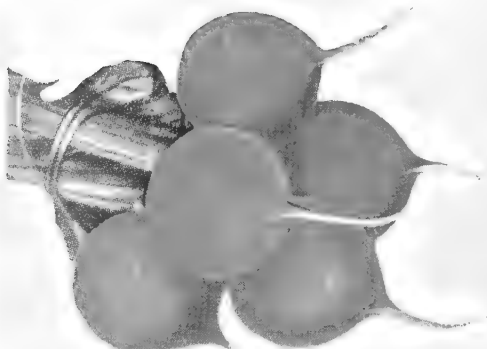
two weeks, no sooner and no later. If cut sooner, they do not use up their stored starch reserve. If cut later, they recover some of this reserve.

In lighter soils it is sometimes possible to dig out the roots, but every last piece must be found and destroyed or it will re-infest the entire garden.

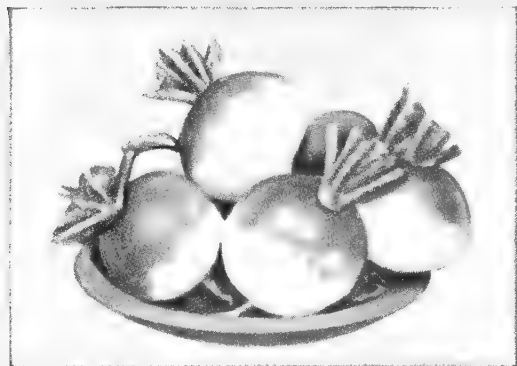
The right conditions for a successful indoor start are not difficult to achieve. Any gardener can do the trick by applying a reasonable amount of care and attention.

Use a box three inches deep and of any suitable size. Space the bottom boards about an eighth of an inch apart to provide drainage. Sift soil and use the coarser part in the bottom, with an inch of fine soil on top. Press around edges of box with a brick or board to firm the soil. Add more sifted soil and draw the straight edge of a lath or ruler across the top to level.

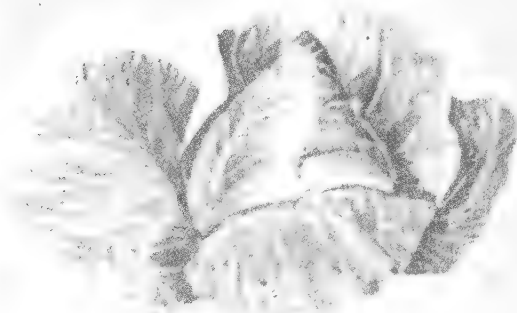
Press furrows about one-quarter of an inch deep into the soil, the furrows spaced about 2" apart. Plant seeds ¾" apart to allow room to lift each seedling without disturbing the rest. After seeding, fill furrow with clean sand or sifted soil and press down soil over entire box until it is ½" below upper edge.



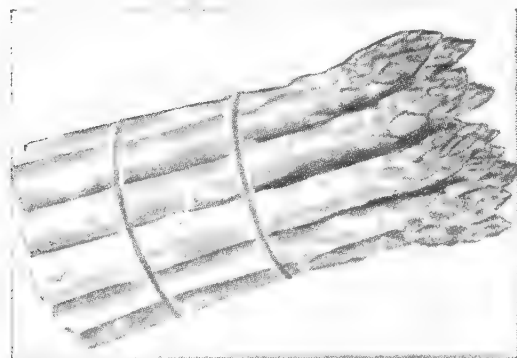
RADISH, Scarlet Globe



TURNIP, Purple-Top White Globe



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield



ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington



ONIONS, Prizetaker

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

WHEN TO SOW

Seed catalogs and garden books usually offer you a list of definite planting dates. We'd like to do this, too, but experience has taught us that such dates are often dangerous. Weather variations from year to year are likely to make the most carefully compiled dates look foolish.

Here's a guide to planting time that doesn't rely on dates, but rather on Nature's own signs.

FULLY HARDY CROPS: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, or when the farmer plants oats. In some years crocuses and snowdrops may be in bloom at this time, but if the ground is ready sooner, plant anyway. These crops include lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, spinach and turnips. Also round-seeded peas.

HARDY CROPS: When the daffodils and earliest tulips bloom, or when maple trees are in full flower, plant these: Beets, wrinkled peas. Swiss

chard, and onion sets.

TENDER CROPS: When the Lilacs, Darwin Tulips and Apple Blossoms are in full bloom, plant these: Bush beans, sweet corn, pumpkins, and squash are included.

TROPICAL CROPS: When the petals on apple blossoms will have fallen and the tall late irises are in full bloom plant: Okra, Lima beans, Pole beans, muskmelons and cucumbers, and set out plants of tomatoes, peppers and eggplant. These can't stand frost and should not be planted until the weather is warm and settled.

Mulching—Why and How

A secondary purpose of cultivation is to form a dust mulch and help check evaporation from the surface. In many gardens a more substantial mulch will do better work and also cut down weeding. Any clean vegetable matter such as lawn clippings, chopped or whole hay, ground corn cobs, peat, etc., can be used. Vermiculite, a mineral product used as insulation and as poultry litter, has proved a valuable mulch because in processing it is heated to over 2,000 degrees, which destroys all life and active chemicals. Also, it has high waterholding capacity.

Apply these mulches when ground is still moist. If applied after soil dries out, light summer rains may not be able to penetrate them and maintain soil moisture. Remember, a mulch does not stop the use of water by the plants; it merely slows up evaporation from the soil itself.

Do you IRRIGATE your garden?

In speaking of renewing soil moisture, irrigation is actually a better word than watering, because it means long, slow penetration rather than surface sprinkling.

Whether water is added thru overhead sprinklers or a hose flowing onto a board to prevent washing the soil, it should always be supplied so freely that the soil is saturated to a depth of several inches.

If applied in this way, most gardens need watering less than once a week. Less water is used than in a daily sprinkling, since sprinkling usually wastes a great deal of water thru evaporation. Deep irrigation is valuable because it keeps the roots growing downwards, where they are cool and moist rather than growing near the surface where the heat of summer can injure them.

How to plant fine seed

In planting fine seed, tear off one corner of the packet and, if Rootone is used, drop in a pinch and shake. The seed can be tapped out of the torn corner of the packet one at a time. Fine seed is often mixed with dry sand so that it will spread out better, but this will only work if seed is not more than twice the size of the sand grains.

THE GIST OF THE STORY

for Vegetable Gardeners

There's no end to the science of vegetable gardening—nor to the books that have been written about this fascinating subject. But if you haven't the time to read all the books, then try the brief paragraphs that follow. Here are the fundamental facts—the things every vegetable gardener should know—AND DO!

ASPARAGUS

Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after danger from frost is past. Thin to stand 6" apart. In early spring, set in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 36" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut 1st year after setting.

BEETS

Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Plant as soon as ground can be worked in spring, thin gradually (use thinnings as greens) until roots stand 4" apart. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before frost is expected.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grow like late cabbage, but don't use until after heads have been frosted.

BROCCOLI

Start plants indoors 5 wks. before last frost. Set out 12" x 24". Broccoli heads must be harvested before they bloom: they are inedible after yellow flowers appear. Direct-seed for late crop 60 days before frost is expected.

Special Directions for Controlling Insects in Cauliflower, Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts

Use Rotenone dust or spray. It must hit insects directly, so drive them out of inner head by dusting or spraying with light dose of Rotenone. Allow plant to stand for 10 minutes, then go back over the same row with a heavy dose of Rotenone. By this time the worms will be out on the surface and are sure to be killed. Repeat every 10 days.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Follow directions for late cabbage.

EARLY CABBAGE

Start plants inside (see above). Set out 12" x 24" as soon as frost danger is past. Dusting with D.D.T. is safe if outer leaves are discarded, since plant grows from the inside out.

LATE CABBAGE

Direct-seed four months before frost is expected, thinning to 24" x 36". Or start plant indoors (see above) 30 days before needed, transplanting outdoors 90 days be-

fore frost. Don't water freely when heads are nearly filled, as this promotes splitting; irrigate only enough to keep plants growing well.

CELERY

Start in hotbed 60 days before needed. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks.

Celery must have warm, settled weather: if chilled, plants are likely to go to seed.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15th, as days are getting shorter: then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.

COLLARDS

Follow directions for early cabbage.

CUCUMBERS

Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a hill (see above—A HILL IS A HOLE). When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. If compost isn't available, feed with commercial fertilizers. Use plenty of moisture: cucumbers are 90% water.

EGGPLANT

Start seed indoors 8 weeks before plants are needed. Set out after apple blossoms have fallen and weather is warm and settled. Feed and water liberally as Eggplant needs to be kept growing rapidly to produce well. D.D.T. will control pests that until now made this a tricky crop to grow.

ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80°. Plant very early and again in mid-July. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Space 12" apart in rows 18" apart. Feed liberally for bigger, crisper heads.

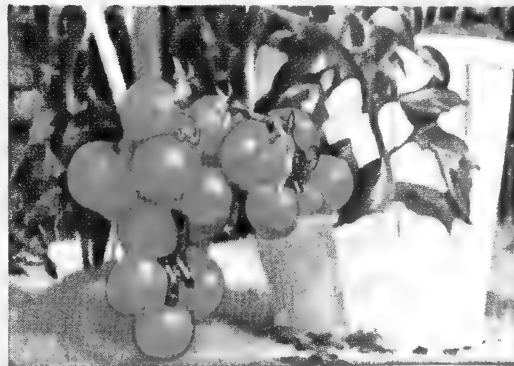
KALE

Grow like Brussels Sprouts.

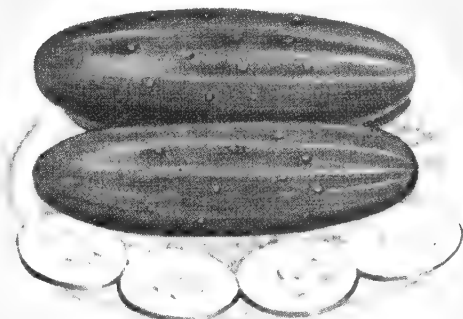
(Continued on Page 15)



BEANS, Improved Golden Wax



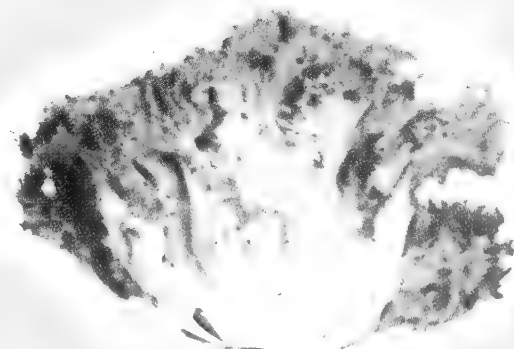
TOMATO, Stokesdale



CUCUMBER, Early Fortune



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



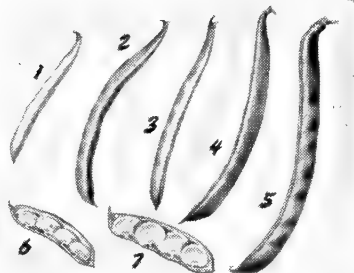
ENDIVE, Deep Heart Fringed



THE OLD GARDENER reminds you

Yes, beans are a mighty important crop, for most of us. They're worth a little extra care. There's inoculation, for instance. Certain bacteria that live on the roots help the bean plant pull nitrogen out of the air and "fix" it so the plant can use it for food. By inoculating the bean seed before you plant, you can help them grow into big and husky plants that keep on producing longer.

It's easy to plant bean seeds too deep: the seeds look robust and there's a temptation to pile dirt on top of them.



Don't do it; in early spring when the soil is moist, half an inch is enough. In summer (and remember that you can make a succession planting every three weeks) an inch of covering is enough.

Beans can be kept going a long time by picking clean, but you'll get more beans

per square foot by making several small plantings spaced 3 weeks apart.

The beans illustrated here (to give you an exact comparison of their sizes) are—1—Improved Golden Wax; 2—Giant Stringless; 3—Tendergreen; 4—Bountiful; 5—Kentucky Wonder; 6—Henderson's Bush Lima and 7—Fordhook Bush Lima.

(Continued from page 11)

PEPPERS—Cont.

Red Chili Tobacco are small, conical pods, growing only 1½ inches long. The most fiery on our list.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Fruit large, round and blocky about three inches long and two inches thick. Plant grows about 2 feet high.

Large Bell (Pimiento) is a sweet pepper which you will enjoy eating in salad, either fresh or canned.

Long, Red Cayenne (125 Days) — A well-known medium early variety having slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. Extremely strong and pungent.

PUMPKINS

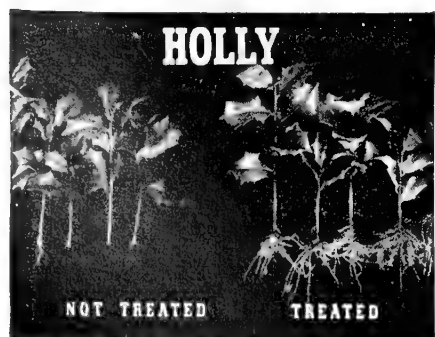
Large Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field—A popular, prolific sort. Ripe fruits are flat, of rich creamy yellow color and measure about 2 feet in diameter.

★HORMODIN★

Hormodin is the new root-forming chemical which simplifies the rooting of cuttings for amateur and professional gardeners. The Hormodin treatment is simple and economical. It brings new thrill and fascination to gardeners. The \$1.00 size is sufficient to treat hundreds of cuttings. Order from your dealer.

MERCK & CO. Inc.

Manufacturing Chemists RAHWAY, N. J.



Large Yellow is most extensively used for feeding stock. Used by man for making excellent pies. Grows large and varies in shape from nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Flesh is deep, rich yellow, fine grained and finely flavored. This variety is often planted with corn.

Sugar or New England Pie—Small and a favorite with pie bakers. Fruit is deep orange, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, round or somewhat flattened and slightly ribbed. Flesh is rich deep yellow, fine grained and very sweet.

Improved Green-striped Cushaw is a crook necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is rich yellow, fine grained and thick and tender.

RADISHES

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip is bright scarlet with clearly defined white tips. Foliage short, making it well adapted for forcing.

Long Black Spanish are almost black in color but the flesh is pure white. One of the best keepers in sand usually growing 7 to 9 inches in length and 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

Icicle—About 5 inches long, quick growing, brittle and mild in flavor. Icicle is early and very desirable for a home garden.

Early Long Scarlet is a standard, excellent sort either for home garden or market. Tops are short and small; roots smooth, slender, uniform in shape and

attractive bright carmine-red in color. Continue crisp and tender until fully matured.

Early Scarlet Globe is the so-called "broad Olive" shape and is ideal for use when 1¼ inches long.

French Breakfast is quick growing, small, olive shaped. Grows about 1½ inches long by ⅝ to ¾ of an inch in diameter. Color rose-scarlet with clear white around tips.

Scarlet China—Also known as Chinese Rose. Extensively used for fall and winter use. Roots are cylindrical, or largest near bottom, stump rooted or blunt at both ends. Flesh is white, firm, crisp and pungent. Roots usually 4 to 5 inches long by about 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

RUTABAGA

Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips. Seed may be sown at the same time you plant turnips, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Culture is practically the same as for turnips, except the plants should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. One ounce will sow 400 feet of row; 1 to 2 pounds per acre in drills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre broadcast.

American Purple Top (88 days) is noted for its heavy yielding quality. Produces large, smooth, globe-shaped roots with rich purplish coloring in the upper portion and yellow below. Flesh is rich yellow and sweet. Best quality for table . . . or stock feeding.

SPINACH

Bloomsdale Savoy is the variety most generally used in the East and throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich deep green. One of the earliest varieties.



Early White Bush Squash

SQUASH

Early White Bush Scallop is very early, flat, creamy-white and scalloped. 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Vine is bushy in habit and rather dwarf.

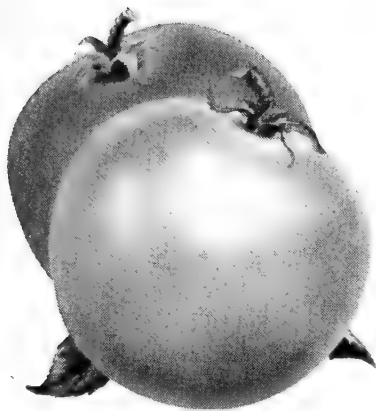
Hubbard—Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color with orange colored flesh. Remarkable for its keeping qualities.

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck is a highly desirable table sort, very early and productive. Fruit when matured is small and crook necked and covered with war excrescences.

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5c PER PACKET**

Unless otherwise specified

For economical bulk prices see price list on Pages 20 and 21



Tomato, Marglobe

TOMATOES

Rutger's Certified are large, smooth, heavily meated and globular in shape. Earlier than Marglobe and matures as early as the Earliana.

John Baer—An extra early scarlet fruited variety of top quality. Hardy and exceptionally productive. One of very early varieties to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties.

Dwarf Champion—Sometimes called Tree Tomato because it stands upright without trellising. Fruit medium sized, smooth, uniform and purplish carmine color.

Earliana—Most popular Extra Early Red. Southern shippers use Earliana for their big planting. Has sturdy vine and produces fruit in compact masses. Its early ripening is hastened by sparse foliage.

June Pink is extra early, purplish pink and similar to Earliana in growth, vine and shape. A valuable variety for market gardeners who want very early, purplish pink fruit.

Gulf State Market (77 days) is valuable for shipping. Fruit purplish-pink, large and of uniform size, globe shaped, smooth and firm.

Marglobe—This new main-crop or mid-season tomato is wilt resistant bred for use in disease infested districts. Plants

are vigorous and prolific and yield over-size fruit, averaging 7½ ounces in weight.

McGee originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops when others fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of superior flavor.

(Continued on page 17)

SUNFLOWER SEEDS

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN — One of the best egg-producing foods known for poultry. Just what you need to fill up the vacant spots in your garden where the soil is not easily cultivated. Pound 30c; 10 pounds \$1.50, postpaid.

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FERD STAFFEL CO., San Antonio, Texas

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

(Continued from Page 13)

KOHLRABI

Wants rich soil. Plant early in spring 4" apart in row. Must be used when young: woody when old. Make 2nd planting 3 weeks later, and again after mid-July.

MUSKMELON

Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill (see above —A HILL IS A HOLE) after weather is warm. If grown in cool weather will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor. Melons love plenty of compost or well-rotted manure. When vines begin to run, thin to 3 plants to a hill. On heavy soil, Bender's Surprise or Hearts of Gold do better than others. In damp soil mulch with clean straw or raise each fruit on a shingle to keep from rotting.

OKRA

Plant on rich soil when weather is hot and settled, spaced 12" x 24". Pods mature rapidly and must be picked or they will be inedible.

Watering tomatoes calls for special care. Cracks and blossom "end rot" (the free or blossom end turning black) are both caused by fluctuating water supply. Never let tomatoes be dry one week and wet the next. Tomatoes must be kept either moist constantly or be grown in dry soil and not watered at all.

Permanent vegetable storage space, either in the basement or outdoors will help extend the usefulness of the garden. This can also be used to keep tulip and other spring-flowering bulbs over summer, and for storing tender flowering plants like tree roses over winter. Often a hillside can be used to advantage, allowing access on a level with the floor of the storage room. In planning outdoor storage, remember that convenient access from the house will often make the difference between using the stored vegetables or depending on those canned and stored in the basement.

ONIONS

Sets produce sooner than seeds. Set 1" apart and pull every other set for use as green onion. Again pull every other onion, leaving balance of sets to mature as dry onions.

From seed, onions have better flavor. Green onions can be grown in about 60 days from seed. Use thin-nings for green onions, leaving 4" apart for globe types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering.

PARSLEY

Seed germinates slowly; soak over night. Sow early as seed germinates

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

poorly in hot weather. Space plants 8" apart. Plain parsley has best true parsley flavor: curly sorts better for garnishing. If leaves are cut off when plant is 4" tall, curly sorts will have better curl.

PARSNIPS

Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Space 5" apart. Frost turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

PEAS

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

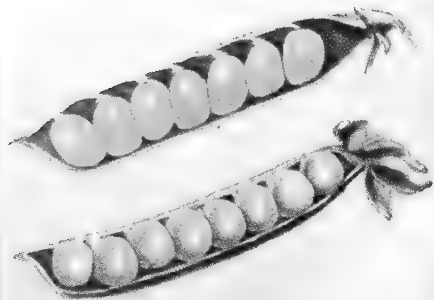
PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set out after petals on apple blossoms have fallen. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

PUMPKINS

Follow muskmelon culture, or plant in corn after last cultivation.

(Continued on Page 16)



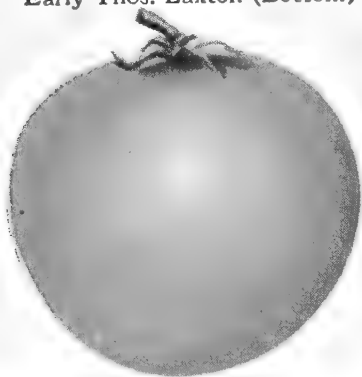
**PEAS, Little Marvel (Top)
Early Thos. Laxton (Bottom)**



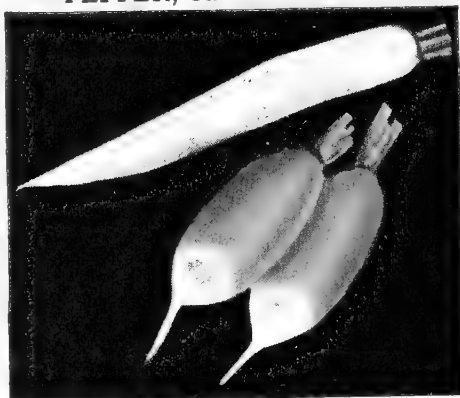
PEPPER, California Wonder



**SQUASH, Zucchini (Left)
Butternut (Right)**



TOMATO, Marglobe



RADISHES, Icicle and French Breakfast



TOMATO, Rutgers

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

(Continued from Page 15)

RADISHES

As a rule the first crop to mature: plant as early as soil can be dug. Feed liberally for quick growth. Sow a 10 foot row every ten days until weather turns warm. Start planting again with the coming of cool weather in fall. The fall and winter types are sown in mid-summer to mature in fall for storage.

SPINACH

Seed in fall (protect with straw) or in very early spring. Must mature before hot weather. New Zealand spinach will grow in hot weather but must be seeded before soil gets warm. It can be picked all summer. Mixed with Swiss chard in cooking the flavor is like ordinary spinach.

SQUASH

Follow culture given for muskmelon for vine types. Grow bush types in rows, spaced 24" apart. Keep picked. Will bear all summer.

SWISS CHARD

Culture like that of beets. New leaves grow out as old are picked. Mix with New Zealand spinach if flavor is objectionable.

TURNIPS

Follow directions for radishes. Thinnings can be cooked for greens.

The big advantage the home gardener has over the commercial grower is that he can pick his vegetables one minute and have them in the kitchen the next. All vegetables are better if left on the plant until ready to serve.

Sweet corn in particular loses sweetness every minute it is off the stalk. Pick only what vegetables you can use right away and not until you are ready to use them.

Most vegetables, particularly summer squash, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, beets, peas and string beans,

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

When it's time to harvest

should be used much younger than usually harvested by the commercial grower. Learn the "feel" of an ear of corn that is ready to pick. The tip of the ear will feel full and the silks should be turning brown. Muskmelons do not get sweeter after picking. For full flavor leave them on the vine until a crack appears all around the point of attachment between the stem and melon. The free end should feel definitely soft when the melon is ready.

Best Vegetables for Storage

Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Winter Radishes—Do not wash. Pack in loose moist sand or fine moist soil. Store in unheated cellar, or in ventilated room away from heat.

Cabbage—Roughly trim heads, cut off roots. Store in temperature of 40 to 60°, with high humidity or cover heads with moist soil or sand.

Celery, Kale, Chinese Cabbage, Endive, Leeks—Store in trenches outdoors or in boxes of soil in basement. Outdoors must be covered with straw to prevent freezing.

Squash, Pumpkins—Harvest as they mature, leaving 3 or 4" of stem. Cure for a few days at 80 to 85°. Store in dry place.

Peas, Beans—May be picked off plants or the whole plant pulled and placed in dry airy place to cure. After thoroughly dried, shell, clean, sort and

store in jars or cans in cool, dry, dark place.

Onions—Pull as soon as most of the tops fall over. Place in racks or spread out on dry wooden floors—or hang in dry airy place. Store in dry well-ventilated place at a temperature just above freezing.

Parsnips, Salsify, Horseradish—Not injured by freezing, and may be left in the garden, or stored in moist soil or sand in cool building.

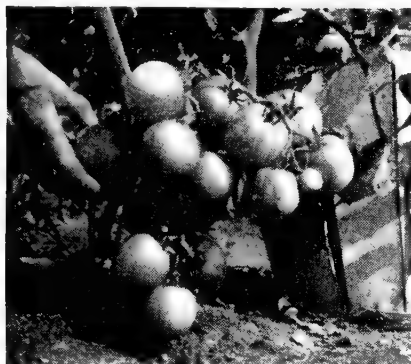
Potatoes—Should be kept in slatted bins for ventilation and left uncovered. Protect from strong light. Keep longer at 36 to 40°, but cook better if stored at higher temperature.

Sweet Potatoes—Dig as they mature or after first killing frost. Sort them as dug, and place in crates. Cure for two weeks at 80 to 85°F. before storing. Best storage temperature 50 to 55°.

TOMATOES — Continued

Ponderosa is a purplish-pink tomato of largest size. The vines are vigorous and prolific. Fruit is solid with very few seeds and quite free from acid. Ripens about midseason.

Yellow Pear—Rich yellow color, pear shaped and very tasty.



TOMATO AND PEPPER PLANTS

READY IN MARCH—

One Dozen, Postpaid—25c

No plants sent C.O.D.

Special quotation to market growers

TURNIPS

Purple Top White Globe—The roots are large, purple or dark red above the ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots can be used for table when about 3 inches in diameter but can be grown larger for stock feeding.

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved are extensively used for table purposes. Leaves are few, entire, upright in growth. Roots are flat, medium size and the flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Used for table when 2½ inches in diameter but can be grown larger for stock feeding.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved—Very early and a table favorite in the South. Leaves are entire, toothed on the margin but not divided or lobed, upright in growth.

Shogoin Turnip is specially valuable for turnip greens. Leaves grow upright, about 2 feet high when fully developed, a factor which makes it practically free from insect attacks.

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WATERMELONS

Dale is the best melon yet introduced. Of highest quality, it is oblong, the skin is deep rich green, slightly mottled a darker green. Seed is white and the flesh is bright red.

Cletex (Spotted Watson)—Similar in size and shape to Tom Watson but with dark green irregular on lighter green background of rind. Flesh red and sweet, rind tough enough for shipping.

Kleckly Sweet (Monte Cristo) is very desirable for home garden or nearby



Seeding Watermelons

markets. Fruit medium sized, oval and skin dark green; flesh bright red and very sweet. Skin is brittle.

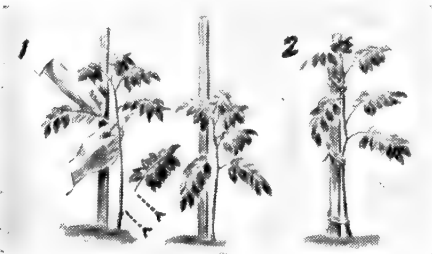
New Wonder—Resembles the Watson in shape, but thicker. The color is dark solid green, rind thin, but tough. Flesh is red, solid heart and does not show a hollow. Exceptionally fine eating melon for home and market use. The seed is white. Extremely prolific.

**Phone orders
cheerfully filled
Call Garfield 5211**

THE OLD GARDENER reminds you

TOMATOES are the Number One crop of the home garden: give them the attention they're worth. Use good husky plants, dark green with a fresh, bright look, or seeds of the newer wilt-resistant varieties listed in our catalog.

Watering is particularly important with tomatoes because blossom end-rot (the blossom end of the fruit turns black and spoils the fruit) is not a bacterial or fungus disease, but is due to "ups and downs" in the water supply. Once you start watering, keep it up consistently—at the same level. A heavy mulch to hold the soil moisture at a uniform level is helpful.



Don't use poultry manure in growing tomatoes: It forces long, sappy growth with practically no fruit. If you do use animal fertilizers on tomatoes, be sure to balance them by adding superphosphate and muriate of potash: otherwise fruit may be poor. The best plan of feeding is to use balanced plant food for a side dressing, applying it regularly as the plants grow.

To continue growth to the main shoot, trim lower leaves as plant grows (see Illustration 1 at left). Don't let the plants develop like the second one at the left. And it's well worthwhile to stake and tie the plants, as in Illustration 2.



5 convenient places to shop

321 East Commerce Street

3721 South Flores

154 Fredricksburg Road
(at Comal)

2412 Blanco Road

2801 West Commerce

FERD STAFFEL CO.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Stone Mountain is becoming more popular thruout the South and our pure-bred seed is much in demand. Grows round, almost square-shaped, and very sweet. It's a rich dark red, has medium rind and the flesh is an attractive deep red. Good, rich melon soil will produce crops averaging 40 to 80 pounds to the melon.

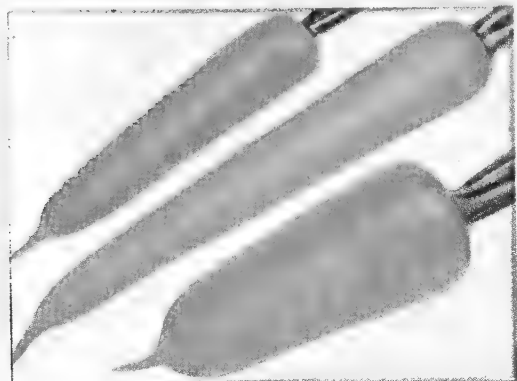
Tom Watson (90 days)—Combines the eating qualities of the Kleckly and the shipping qualities of the Alabama Sweet. The large mottled green melon often weighs 50 pounds, measures 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Rind is very thin but exceedingly tough.

Florida Giant (Cannonball)—Vines vigorous and prolific; fruit large, oblong; flesh firm and red, of excellent quality. Ships well, tho rather large for some markets.

Alabama Sweet (Improved)—For shipping. Fruit large, oblong with rather thin but tough rind. Medium green with deeper green mottled stripes. Flesh bright red, fine grained and sweet.



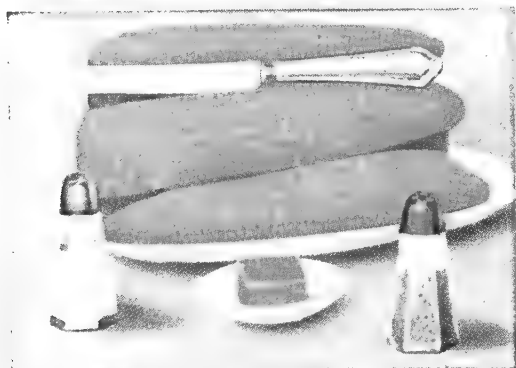
TOMATO, Rutgers



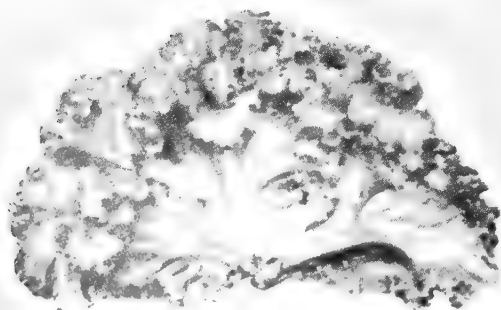
CARROTS, (top) Nantes, (center) Imperator, (below) Red Cored Chantenay



SWISS CHARD, Lucullus



CORN, Golden Bantam



LETTUCE, Grand Rapids

Planting Guide

FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
Artichoke	1/8 oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	1/4		
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1/2 oz.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	1/2 lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/4 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	1 1/4 bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	1 1/4 bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	1/2 oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	24	1/2	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	35 to 50 head	1/4 oz.
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	1/2	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	24 qts.	1/2 oz.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	1/8 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4	75 to 100 fruit	1/2 oz.
Dill	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	1/8 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Kale	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	1/4 oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	3/4		1 pkt.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	3/4	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	1/2 oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	3/4	30 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	3/4	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	1/8 oz.	18 to 24	6	1/2 to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/2		1 pkt.
Spinach	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Spinach, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	1/4 oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	1/16 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Turnip (greens)	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4	20 fruit	1 pkt.

Staffel's FIELD SEED PLANTING SCHEDULE



Name	Lbs. per bu.	Amounts per acre	When to Plant
Alfalfa Seed	60	20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.
Algeria	50	5 lbs.	March-June
Barley	48	2-3 bus.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.
Beans, Mung, in drills	60	5 lbs.	April-June
Beans, Soy, Field, in drills	60	25 lbs.	April-July
Beans, Soy, broadcast	60	75-90 lbs.	April-July
Beans, Velvet, in drills 3 to 5 ft.	60	20-25 lbs.	March-June
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel		6 lbs.	Sep. to March
Broom Corn	46	10-20 lbs.	Feb.-June
Corn	56	8-10 lbs.	Feb.-June
Corn, Pop		4-5 lbs.	Feb.-May
Cotton	32	1/2-1 bus.	Feb.-June
Clover, Bur. Hulled	60	15-20 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.
Clover, Bur. seed in bur.	18	20-30 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.
Clover, Crimson	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Clover, Japan or Lespedeza		20-25 lbs.	Mar.-Apr., Sep.-Nov.
Clover, Yellow (Sour) or (Melilotus Indica)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Feb.
Clover, Subterranean		20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Clover, Sweet, (White) Flow.)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.

Name	Lbs. per bu.	Amounts per acre	When to Plant
Clover, White Dutch	50	10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Feterita, in drills		8-10 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Carpet		10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Grass, Dallis	25	10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.
Grass, Johnson		30 lbs.	March-May
Grass, Mesquite or Velvet	50	20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Grass, Sudan, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Sudan, broadcast		30-40 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Red Top or Herds		10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Mar.
Grass, Rye		20-30 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Grass, Rhodes, in drills		5-8 lbs.	March-April
Grass, Rhodes, broadcast		10-15 lbs.	March-April
Grass, Rescue	14	15-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Grass, Bermuda (for lawn 1 lb. per space 20x20)		8-10 lbs.	March-May
Hegari, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-July
Kaffir Corn, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Kaffir, Schrock or Sagrair	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Millet, broadcast	50	20-25 lbs.	April-June
Milo Maize, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Oats, broadcast	32	2 1/2-3 bus.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.
Peanuts, Virginia (Jumbo)	22	1-1 1/2 bus.	March-June
Peanuts, Spanish	30	30 lbs.	March-June
Peanuts, Tennessee	22	1-1 1/2 bus.	March-June
Peas, Canadian Field	60	35-75 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.
Peas, Field or Stock, broadcast	60	1-1 1/2 bus.	March-Nov.
Peas, Field or Stock, in drills	60	8-12 lbs.	March-Nov.
Peas, Austrian Winter, broadcast	60	60-65 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.
Rape, Dwarf Essex, in drills		5-8 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Rye	56	1 1/4-1 1/2 lbs.	Sept.-Oct.
Sesbania		30-35 lbs.	March-June
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat (Chicken Corn)	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Sorghum or Cane, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-July
Sorghum or Cane, br'cast	50	100-150 lbs.	Feb.-July
Sorghum or Cane, for syrup	50	5-10 lbs.	March-May
Sunflower	22	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-June
Vetch	60	40-50 lbs.	Aug.-Nov.
Wheat	60	60 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.

At last — you can CONTROL weeds!

Thanks to the discovery of the new 2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid by scientists (2,4-D or DCP for short), no longer do you have to break your back pulling weeds nor cutting them at their roots.

This miraculous, modern chemical destroys most lawn, pasture and field weeds without injuring lawn or cereal grasses or sterilizing the soil. Neither will it harm live stock nor pets.

When you spray 2,4-D on green leaves of most of the common weeds, it is absorbed by the growing plant and penetrates down to the very tips of the roots. In about a week the plant begins to wither. In two to four weeks it is usually dead.

2,4-D products have proven that they can kill the following weeds:

Dandelion	Poison Oak	Spreading
Plantain	Bindweed	Dogbane
White Clover	Morning Glory	Bitterweed
Pennywort	Honeysuckle	Blueweed
Wild Carrot	Sumac	Wild Mustard
Heal-all	Sassafras	Burdock
Knotweed	Black Locust	Fleabane
Chickweed	Choke Cherry	Ragweed
Hawk Weed	Cocklebur	Star Thistle
Speedwell	Bull Thistle	Water Hyacinth
Ground Ivy	Poverty Weed	Pigweed
Purslane	Nut Grass	Klamath Weed
Oxalis	White Top	Primrose
Wild Garlic	Russian	Dog Fennel
Poison Ivy	Knapweed	



TRADE MARK The famous 2,4D weed-killer

Kills Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Bindweed, Honey-suckle, Dandelion, Plantain, many other noxious weeds. Sprayed on leaves, it travels down and kills internally, right out to the root tips. Sprayed on lawns, it kills lawn weeds without killing grass. Safe for humans and animals. Does not hurt the soil or corrode spraying equipment. Just mix with water and spray.

6-ounce can 75c. covers 1,000 sq.ft. Quart \$2.50. covers 5,000 sq.ft. Gallon \$7.50. covers 1/2 acre Larger Quantities on Request

CYANO GAS

KILLS ANTS, MOLES, PESTS and is a DEPENDABLE FUMIGANT

Cyanogas Ant Killer — when this dust is blown into an ant nest it destroys the entire colony. Spectacularly effective. 4 oz. can 30c.

Cyanogas "A" Dust — Gives off deadly fumes but leaves no poisonous residue. Sure death for rats, field mice, moles, gophers, wasps and other pests, when blown into their hideouts. 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Cyanogas G-Fumigant — The positive fumigant for seeds, bulbs, grain, growing or dormant nursery stock and soil sterilization. Very effective for fumigating green-houses, mushroom houses, warehouses, flour mills, tourists' cabins, etc. 5 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Simplified Pest Control the ORTHO Way



BOTANO MULTI-PURPOSE Garden Dust. One of the safest multi-purpose dusts. 10-oz. size also serves as handy garden duster. Includes ROTENONE and PYRETHRUM. 10-oz. Duster, 2-lb. pkg.

ORTHO MULTI-PURPOSE Garden Spray Set. For use against more prevalent GARDEN INSECTS. Set contains 4-ounce bottle of EXTRAX Insect Spray, GREENOL Liquid Fungicide and VOLCK Oil Spray. Makes 25 gallons Multi-Purpose Spray.

APPO MULTI-PURPOSE Cutworm Bait. Kills Cutworms, Strawberry Root Weevil; also Vegetable Weevil, Slugs, Snails. 1-lb. Carton.

Staffel's VEGETABLE SEED PRICE LIST

(All prices subject to change without notice)

ARTICHOKES	Ounce	\$1.00
ASPARAGUS	Ounce	.25
	¼ lb.	.60
BEANS (POLE)	Packet	.10
	½ lb.	.25
	Pound	.40
BEANS (BUSH)	Packet	.10
	½ lb.	.25
	Pound	.40
BEETS	Ounce	.20
	¼ lb.	.60
BROCCOLI	Ounce	.30
	¼ lb.	.85
CABBAGE	Ounce	.25
	¼ lb.	1.00
CHINESE CABBAGE	Ounce	.35
	¼ lb.	.75
CARROTS	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.50
	Pound	1.75
CAULIFLOWER	Packet	.10
CELERY	Ounce	.50
COLLARDS	Ounce	.10
	¼ lb.	.25
CORN (All varieties Sweet Corn)	Packet	.10
	Pound	.40
CUCUMBERS— Staffel's Straight Eight	Ounce	.25
	¼ lb.	.70
Improved Long Green	Ounce	.20
	¼ lb.	.60
Chicago or Westerfield Pickling	Ounce	.20
	¼ lb.	.60
Early Fortune	Ounce	.20
	¼ lb.	.60
EGG PLANT	Ounce	.50
ENDIVE	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.50

All Vegetable Seeds

5c PER PACKET

**unless otherwise
noted**

GARLIC	Pound	.65
LETTUCE— Staffel's New Chicken Lettuce, Staffel's Imperial No. 847, Big Boston, Simpsons Early Curled, Cos or Romaine, White Paris	Ounce	.20
	¼ lb.	.55
Iceberg	Ounce	.25
	¼ lb.	.70

MUSKMELONS (CANTELOUPES) All Varieties	Ounce	.20
	¼ lb.	2.00
	Pound	2.00

MUSTARD—Florida Smooth Broadleaf	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.30

OKRA	Ounce	.10
	¼ lb.	.25
	Pound	.70

ONIONS (All listed varieties) ...	Ounce	.40
	¼ lb.	1.20
	Pound	3.75

ONION PLANTS	100	.30
	200	.50
	500	1.00

ONION SETS	Pound	.35
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PARSLEY	Ounce	.15
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PARSNIPS	Packet	.05
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PEAS— Alaska	Packet	.10
	¼ lb.	.20
	Pound	.35

Hundredfold, Thomas Laxton, Tele- phone and Little Marvel	Packet	.10
	¼ lb.	.25
	Pound	.40

PEPPERS— California Wonder	Ounce	.85
	¼ lb.	3.00

Chinese Giant	Ounce	.60
	¼ lb.	2.00

Red Chili Tobasco	Ounce	.50
	¼ lb.	1.50

Large Bell or Bullnose	Ounce	.50
	¼ lb.	1.60

Large Bell (Pimiento)	Ounce	.70
	¼ Pound	2.10

Long Red Cayenne	Ounce	.50
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PUMPKINS— Large Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field	Ounce	.10
	¼ lb.	.30
	Pound	1.00

Large Yellow	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.45
	Pound	1.50

Sugar or New England Pie	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.45
	Pound	1.25

Improved Green Striped Cushaw	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.40
	Pound	1.25

RADISHES— White Tipped Scarlet Turnip, Long Black Spanish, Icicle, Early Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Globe, French Breakfast and Scarlet China	Ounce	.10
	¼ lb.	.30
	Pound	.90

RUTABAGA— American Purple Top	Ounce	.10
	¼ lb.	.25

ROOTONE

Reg U. S. Pat. Off.

The Plant Hormone Powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere. **Trial packet 25c 2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00**

TRANSPLANTONE

Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution. **Trial packet 25c—1 oz. can 50c—3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00.**

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FRUITONE, the hormone spray for stopping premature drop of fruit, flowers, and leaves. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes or beans, it produces better set, larger crop, and high percentage of seedless tomatoes. Makes Christmas greens hold their leaves longer. **2/5-ounce packet, 25c. 2-ounce package, \$1.00. 12-ounce can, \$5.**

SQUASH—

Early White Bush Scallop	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.45
Hubbard	Ounce	.20
	¼ lb.	.45
Early Yellow Summer Crookneck	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.45
	Pound	1.35

SPINACH—

Bloodsdate Savoy	Ounce	.10
	¼ lb.	.25

SWISS CHARD	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.40
	Pound	1.25

TOMATOES—

Rutgers Certified	Ounce	.60
	¼ lb.	2.00

John Baer	Ounce	.50
	¼ lb.	1.50

Dwarf Champion	Ounce	.75
	¼ lb.	2.50

Earliana	Ounce	.50
	¼ lb.	1.50

June Pink	Ounce	.50
	¼ lb.	1.50

Gulf State Market	Ounce	.60
	¼ lb.	2.00

Marglobe	Ounce	.60
	¼ lb.	2.00

McGee	Ounce	.60
		2.00

Ponderosa	Ounce	.60
		2.00

Yellow Pear	Ounce	.65
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TURNIPS (All Varieties)	Ounce	.10
	¼ lb.	.25
	Pound	.75

WATERMELONS—

Dale	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.50
	Pound	1.65

Cletex (Spotted Watson)	Ounce	.20
	¼ lb.	.55
	Pound	1.85

Kleckly Sweet (Monte Cristo)	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.50
	Pound	1.65

New Wonder	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.50
	Pound	1.65

Stone Mountain	Ounce	.20
	¼ lb.	.55
	Pound	1.85

Tom Watson	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.50
	Pound	1.65

Florida Giant	Ounce	.25
	¼ lb.	.75
	Pound	2.50

Alabama Sweet	Ounce	.15
	¼ lb.	.45
	Pound	1.50

Frost Can't Hurt Plants

Place **HOTKAPS** — patented paper hot-houses — over seeds or plants. Complete protection from destructive **FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS**. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Maintain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Easy to set. 25 **HOTKAPS** for 50c. 100 for \$1.95. 250 for \$3.50. Setter free.



Germaco

HOTKAPS

A GERMACO PRODUCT

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

BALSAM	Ounce	\$.75
BEGONIA	Packet	.25
CASTOR BEAN	Ounce	.25
CALENDULA	Ounce	.60
CANDYTUFT	Ounce	.60

COSMOS—

Early Flowering	Ounce	.25
Orange Flare	Ounce	1.00
PETUNIAS	Packet	.25

NASTURTIUMS—

Golden Gleam	Ounce	.45
Dwarf Mixed	Ounce	.30
Tall, Climbing	Ounce	.30

SWEETPEAS—

Spencer, Early Flowering	Ounce	.30
New and Standard	Ounce	.30
TEXAS BLUE BONNETS	Ounce	.20

5 convenient places to shop

321 East Commerce Street
San Antonio, Texas

3721 South Flores
San Antonio, Texas

154 Fredricksburg Road
(at Comal)

San Antonio, Texas

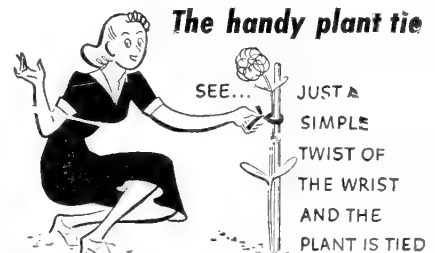
2412 Blanco Road
San Antonio, Texas

2801 West Commerce
San Antonio, Texas

FERD STAFFEL CO.

TWIST-EMS

The handy plant tie



TWIST-EMS—strong, waterproof, dark-green, sunfast, "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing—protect stems, permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs and vegetables. Save time and money. Grand for arranging flowers, tying bouquets. Millions used. Buy today. Box of 125 (8 in. long) **35c**

Plant and Can!

Fill up your shelves with plenty of grand home-canned vegetables from your own garden!

Plan your garden to include plenty of vegetables the year 'round!

Home-canned foods are infinitely superior in flavor, vitamin content and appearance. And how they do help to stretch the family food budget!



FERD STAFFEL CO., San Antonio 6, Texas

Staffel's Selected Flower Seeds

For half a century we have kept posted on the latest developments in the flower world. You will find offered here, the varieties which we know can do well in San Antonio and the surrounding vicinity. May we suggest that you plant a wide variety of flowers this year. They cost so little compared to the joy and pleasure you will get from them.

You can depend on Staffel's flower seeds. We have built a reputation for complete dependability over the last 50 years—and we are going to do everything possible to keep it.

AGERATUM

Tom Thumb Little Blue Star—Flower opens light blue with purple center and develops to a bright blue self. Grows 6 inches tall.

ALYSSUM

Sweet Alyssum—White and lilac. Grows 6 inches tall. Used extensively for borders, edging and rockeries but equally valuable as a cut flower, covering itself with clusters or trusses of small flowers of a peculiar delicate fragrance.

AMARANTHUS

Tricolor is well known as Joseph's Coat. A hardy annual with leaves of red, yellow and green. Especially brilliant if grown in poor soil.

Molten Fire—The top leaves are a fiery crimson, the lower ones maroon. This type often seen in Brackenridge park.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

A hardy-perennial and old-fashioned garden favorite. Fine for cut flowers. Height 2½ feet. Sow in boxes, indoors, in the fall.

ASTERS

Early Beauty—A wilt-resistant type which begins blooming in July until frost. Grow 2½ to 3 feet high with long, stout stems, bearing large, well-formed flowers in dark lavender, carmine rose, flesh pink, and white.

Giant Harmony Mixture—Lovely shades of light and deep blue, flesh, peach blossom, silvery rose, purple and white.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)

Hardy, bushy annual which grows 18 inches high. Wants partial shade and plenty of moisture. Flowers on short stems, sometimes 2 inches across. Bloom for Sixty Days. **Double White, Double Dark Red, Double Camellia and Double Rose Flowered.**

BEGONIA

Gracilis Luminosa—Large, bright, scarlet flowers.

Gracilis Prima Donna—Grow 1 foot high, the color a brilliant clear pink, shading to carmine-rose.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)

Extra Double, Mixed—About six inches high. Charming little plants for edging and borders.

CASTOR BEAN

Crimson Spire—Bushy plants grow 6 to 8 feet high with large palmate leaves of a lustrous purple color gradually changing to bronze green, with red stems, stalks and vines. Sow in Spring.

CALLIOPSIS

Dwarf Mixture—Very showy, fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. Height 1½ feet. Sow outdoors from February to May.

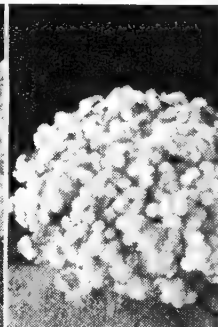
CALENDULA

Campfire (Improved strain)—Deep, strong orange with a distinct scarlet sheen on the upper side of each petal. Measure at least 4 inches in diameter.

Lemon Queen—A large type bearing a beautiful lemon shaded flower.



MARIGOLD



AGERATUM



VINCA ROSEA

Calendula Chrysanthea—Resembles Chrysanthemum. A clear, buttercup yellow.

Sensation—Blossoms are flat and larger than any other type previously introduced. Brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen when in full bloom.

Double Mixed

CARNATION

Chabaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented. Bloom five months after seeding. All colors.

Chabaud's Enfant de Nice—Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Long, strong stem, 90% double. Red, light salmon, rose, white and mixed.

CANDYTUFT

Giant Hyacinth, Flowered, White is a grand border plant bearing large, bold spikes of snowy white flowers. Habit sturdy and compact.

CENTAUREA (Bachelor's Buttons)

Jubilee Gem—Dwarf, compact growth. Double, with dark blue blossoms. 12 inches high. Also **Pink Gem, Blue, Mixed and Double Blue Boy.**

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

In mixed colors. A brilliant old time favorite with colors ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac. Adaptable, but enjoys good soil.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Chinese and Japanese Varieties Mixed—Sow seed in February and March. Properly treated, the plants will bloom profusely next fall.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

Dwarf Impress has bronze leaves; combs are rich crimson of colossal proportions.

Finest Mixed—a selection of the finest Dwarf-growing varieties.

Flame of Fire is a new dwarf Celosia, grows 12 inches high in a pyramidal form, carrying large blaze colored combs on each stem. Very branching, each plant grown to same size and form.

Red Chenille—A new branching type. Each plant produces six or more branches ideal for cutting with a red crest resembling a mass of chenille.

COLEUS

Most popular of ornamental foliage plants. Leaves are of many shades of color and have a rich, velvety appearance. Finest Hybrid mixed.

COREOPSIS

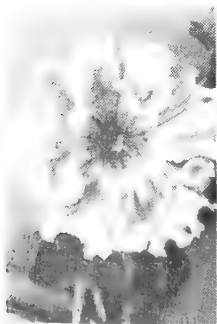
These graceful, daisy-like flowers with their broad fluted petals are a must for every garden. Long stemmed, wonderful for cutting. A glossy, rich yellow. Long blooming season.

COSMOS

Sensation—Finest mixed. Flowers are mammoth, 4 to 5 inches in diameter with broad, heavy, fluted petals carried on very strong stems. Mixture contains white and shades of rose and pink.

Early Flowering Mixed—A selection of all the lovely cosmos colors.

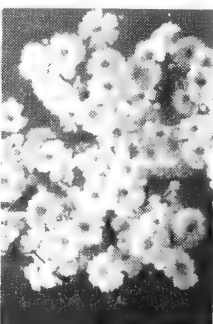
Extra Early Double Crested in Crimson King, Pink Beauty and mixed.



PETUNIA



MORNING GLORY



GYPSOPHILA

ALL FLOWER SEEDS
10c PER PACKET — 3 PACKETS 25c

Unless otherwise specified

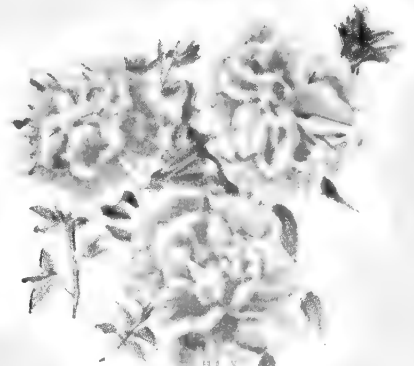
All-America Selections AND OTHER RECOMMENDED NOVELTIES



ZINNIA, Black Ruby



MARIGOLD, Naughty Marietta



PETUNIA, Rose Marie



CLEOME, Pink Queen



PETUNIA, Cheerful



MARIGOLD, Flash

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

D. D. T. and Aster Yellows

Though wilt resistant asters solved the wilt problem, Aster Yellows are still a menace. Now, with D.D.T., we can keep off the leaf hopper, the insect that carries the virus of Yellows to the Aster plant. Regular spraying or dusting with D.D.T. will leave a residue which will kill the leaf hopper when it lights on the plant and before it can stab the leaves and pass on the virus. So if your Asters have been disappointing lately, try again, using D.D.T.

Large Flowered and Double Petunias

These should never be direct seeded outdoors, but must be started indoors. Use a flat filled with seed-starting mixture. Press soil with a brick or flat piece of wood to firm it. Wet thoroughly. Then broadcast the seed on the surface of the soil. Cover entire flat with a pane of glass and then with a sheet of newspaper. Set in a warm, dark place at 75° to 85° until seed germinates. Then move to a sunny window. If flat dries out slightly before seed sprouts, water carefully with an atomizer. Transplant seedlings when second pair of leaves forms. Move into the garden after danger from frost is past.

Formula for Pansy Growing

Pansies are not annuals but near-hardy perennials that need special

culture. Cold frames, with glass sash and mats for winter protection are essential. Soil should be rich: up to one-third of soil can be well-rotted manure or sifted compost. Sow seed in August. Protect frame with shades made by tacking muslin or cheese cloth over window screens. Thin plants to stand 4" x 4". After first frosts, cover with glass and mats, and allow to freeze slowly. Remove mats in early spring and allow sun to warm frame. Move plants into permanent position when in full bloom. Keep faded flowers picked: they will stop blooming if any seeds are allowed to form. Growing good Pansies from seed is the test of a real gardener.

Removing Flowers

The gardener can lengthen the blooming season of all annuals and some perennials by removing old flowers as soon as they fade, and preventing the plant from going to seed. Delphiniums and Canterbury Bells will usually respond to this treatment by producing a second crop of flowers in fall.

Two Interesting House Plants

The Heavenly Blue Morning Glory makes an excellent house plant for winter flowering if grown in a sunny window. Start new plants in late August, using 6" pots (they make heavy root growth). They can be trained up strings on either side of

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

the window. Lobelia plants can be lifted just before frost, cut back, potted and will flower indoors in late winter.

Pinching Back

If sturdy, stocky plants are wanted, they will need "pinching back." When five or six pairs of leaves have formed, pinch out the top, leaving two or three pairs of leaves on the stem. New shoots will come where the leaves join the stem. Sometimes a second pinch can be made, when these new shoots in turn have formed four or five pairs of leaves, leaving two pairs on each. Pinching increases the number of flowers, though sometimes it decreases their size. Petunias particularly need pinching back if they are to remain short. Towards the end of the flowering season, after Petunias have grown long and lanky, they can be cut back to within an inch or two of the ground and they will throw out new growth. If given a light feeding of mixed fertilizer, these rejuvenated plants will often bloom as well as younger plants early in the season.

Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

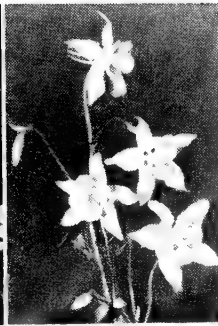
To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA



ZINNIA



COLUMBINE

COSMOS — Continued

Orange Flare—One of the latest. Comes into bloom in less than 5 months after sowing.

also **Late or Giant Flowered Cosmos, Crimson, White Lady Lenox, Pink Lady Lenox and Giant Mixed.**

DELPHINIUM

Gold Medal Hybrids produce splendid spikes of very large flowers, single, semi-double and double. Flowers spike from 3 to 5 feet in length and colors range from pure white thru all tints and shades.

DIMORPHOTHECA (African Daisy)

Aurantica—The bushy plant grows 12 to 15 inches high. Flowers are 2½ inches and over across and a unique, rich glossy orange-gold, with dark disc and halo.

DAISY (SHASTA)

A general mixture saved from a large number of extra choice hybrids, and certain to produce a large number of varieties.

DIANTHUS (PINKS)

Sweet Wivelsfield—Hardy Annual producing fragrant 2 inch blooms. Bright Crimson.

Double China Mixed—White and dark crimson selves, white tipped light purple and shades of red with darker blotches.

Dianthus Plumarius Scoticus Double—Self colors of various tints of pink, rose, salmon and white and the same colors in combinations with bright crimson zone.

Dianthus Laciniatus Splendens—strangely sweet scented flowers. Large brilliant crimson with large white eye.

Mourning Cloak—Flowers very dark velvety crimson, each petal being strikingly edged white.

Fire Ball—Scarlet, compact, floriferous.

Dianthus Plumarius—Known as Pheasant's Eye Pink, is the original clove pink, of striking beauty.

FORGET-ME-NOT

Chinese Forget-Me-Not known as Cynoglossum can be successfully grown outdoors and will bloom continually through the summer.

Alpestris—Compact plants growing 6 to 8 inches high. Flowers blue with small, yellowish eye.

FOUR O'CLOCK

In separate colors including **Red, Rose, Yellow or Mixed.**

GAILLARDIA

Known as Blanket Flower. A gay, showy annual, producing lovely blossoms in orange, yellow, red and maroon all summer. Grows about 18 inches high.

GERANIUM

Scarlet Mixed—A half hardy perennial. Produces large percentage of double flowers in many beautiful shades of scarlet and red.

GLOBE AMARANTH

A true Bachelor's Button that may be dried for winter. Thrives in pots and in the border. **Purple, White, Orchid and Mixed.**

GODETIA (Satin Flower)

A rich satiny Annual, producing Azalea-like flowers. Suited to partial shade. Will thrive in rather poor soil. Fine range of colors.

GOURDS

Ornamental Varieties—Climbers that provide an interesting variety of singularly shaped fruits. Can always be counted on for pleasant surprises.

GYPSOPHILIA (Baby's Breath)

Gypsophila—Comes in carmine and deep rose. Misty blooms excellent for cutting. Easy to grow.

Elegans—White, large flowering. These misty white panicles of blooms are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting)

A beautiful annual bearing large, full, double daisy-like heads with prominent centers and stiff overlapping scales, produced in various shades of bright yellow and scarlet on stems of good length. Desirable as dry specimens and for use in making winter bouquets.

HELIOTROPE

Also known as Cherry Pie. Produces clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers against a dull green foliage. Rapid grower. Start early for fine flowering plants all summer. Give off a delightful fragrance.

HOLLYHOCK

Double and Single Annual—Fine, tall, showy plants which grow 5 to 7 feet high. Bloom from midsummer to frost. Everblooming. Mixed.

Double White, Scarlet, Salmon and Yellow in single colors.

LANTANA

Grows two to three feet high, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose and other colors. Blooms constantly all summer. Sow in early spring.

LOBELIA

Crystal Palace—Very fine, compact variety bearing intensely blue flowers. Well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. Usually about 6 inches high. Flowers are borne in neat clusters each irregularly lobed flower being about ⅝ inch across.

MARIGOLDS

Tall African All Double—Available in the following colors: Lemon, Orange and Mixed.

Crown O' Gold—Odorless. An all-American selection. Short quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Grows 2½ to 3 feet. A branching plant.

Dwarf Royal Scot—Mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. 24 to 30 inches high.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf Double Hybrids—Flowers 1¾ inches, all double. No strong Marigold odor. Plants 12 to 14 inches high. Combinations of yellow, orange, blotched and striped combinations of orange or yellow with maroon.

Harmony Type, French Tall Single, Ferdinand—A tall French marigold with brown rays and golden tufts.

MATRICARIA CAPENSIS

(A) Commonly called Feverfew. Pretty and neat and bears small, double white flower. Grows about 2 feet high.

MIGNONETTE

Machet—Dwarf and vigorous in growth with numerous stout flower stalks being large spikes of red flowers.

STAFFEL'S MORNING GLORIES

Scarlet O'Hara is the newest and most popular. Color is rich dark wine or deeper rosy crimson. Grow about 4 inches in diameter, are freely and profusely produced on fast growing vines which start blooming within 65 days after seed is sown.

Troubadour—Huge blossoms of deep Crimson Red bordered with white band.

Early Flowering Sky Blue (Ipomea Grandiflora rubra coerulea) is a most desirable, early, free flowering sort, with glossy dark foliage and very large flowers that open with a tinge of carmine rose and when mature are bright light blue.

White Star (Ipomea Mexicana Alba) is sensational. A sport from the Mexican blue variety, it bears huge white flowers which bring out the blue star of Texas on dark, cloudy days. Fall bloomer. Plant in protected place against early frost.

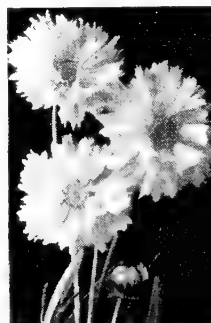
Mixed Imperial—Mixed colors, all giant sized.

NASTURTIUMS

Golden Gleam—Golden yellow, sweet scented, long stemmed.

Dwarf Mixed—Form a small round bush 12 to 16 inches high.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties are quick growing and will cover a wall, hedge or trellis in a very short time. The brilliant blossoms cover the plant almost from top to bottom.



COREOPSIS



GODETIA



TITHONIA

FLOWER SEED 10c PER PKT., 3 PKTS., 25c

Unless Otherwise Noted

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

EASIEST ANNUALS TO GROW

We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on week ends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest *Calliopsis*, *Gaillardia*, *Mari-gold*, *Petunia*, annual *Phlox*, *Scabiosa*, *Verbena* and *Zinnia*. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when seed is sown will often insure germination.

ANNUALS FOR FALL BLOOM

By midsummer, many spring-sown annuals have seen their best days. While *Petunias* can be cut back to force new bloom, others can be replaced by sowing new seed late in June among the old plants. Try *Calendula*, *Candytuft*, *Celosia*, *Eschscholtzia*, annual *Phlox*, *Sweet Alyssum*, and small flowered *Zinnias* for this purpose. These late-sown annuals will need extra watering to germinate and grow. The *Alyssum* and *Candytuft* often survive early frost and keep flowering along with the hardy Mums.

ANNUALS FOR EDGING

Low growing annuals planted at the edge of a garden make it look neat and finished. The best plants for this purpose are *Sweet Alyssum*, *Ageratum*, dwarf *Marigold*, dwarf *Petunias*, and *Zinnia linearis* or *mexicana*. Edging annuals should be pinched back once to keep them especially low.

ANNUALS FOR FRAGRANCE

We are often asked, "What annuals are really fragrant?" We recommend *Alyssum*, *Candytuft*, *Carnation*, *Mignonette*, *Gleam Nasturtiums*, *Nicotiana*, *Petunia*, *Scabiosa*, *Stocks*, *Sweet Peas* and *Wallflower*.

Flowers for shady locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

<i>Cornflower</i>	<i>Candytuft</i>
<i>Nasturtium</i>	<i>Larkspur</i>
<i>Pansy</i>	<i>Lupine</i>
<i>Nicotiana</i>	<i>Godetia</i>
<i>Vinca</i>	<i>Lobelia</i>
<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>Bleeding Heart</i>
<i>Cleome</i>	

In the vine group, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are *Cardinal Climber*, *Cup-and-Saucer Vine*, and *Morning Glory*.

Flowers for hot, dry locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

<i>Sweet Alyssum</i>	<i>Petunia</i>
<i>Ageratum</i>	<i>Phlox</i> , Annual
<i>Swan River Daisy</i>	<i>Poppy</i> , California
<i>Bachelor Button</i>	<i>Portulaca</i>
<i>Cosmos</i>	<i>Scabiosa</i>
<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>Zinnia</i>
<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	<i>Four O'Clock</i>
<i>Gaillardia</i>	<i>Salvia</i>
<i>Marigold</i>	

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with *Babysbreath*, *Perennial Asters*, *Sedum Acre*, *Statice*, and *Blanket Flower* (*Gaillardia*).

Flowers for poor soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is "Improve the soil!" But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>Marigold</i>
<i>Balsam</i>	<i>Nasturtium</i>
<i>California Poppy</i>	<i>Petunia</i>
<i>Calliopsis</i>	<i>Portulaca</i>
<i>Gaillardia</i>	<i>Sweet Susan</i>

For successive sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

<i>Calliopsis</i>	<i>Larkspur</i>
<i>Candytuft</i>	<i>Love-in-a-mist</i>
<i>Cornflower</i>	<i>Mignonette</i>
<i>Forget-me-not</i>	<i>Poppy</i>
<i>Gypsophila</i>	

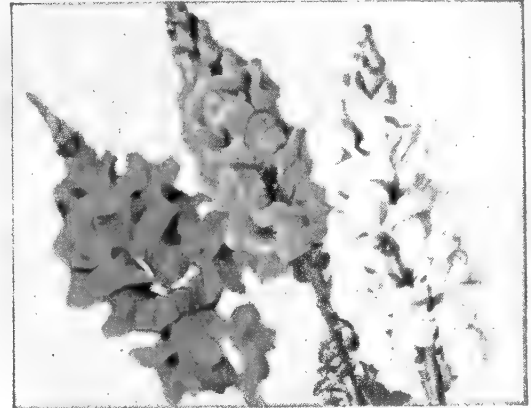
Do Annuals and Perennials Need Lime?

Yes, flowers need calcium, which limes supplies. However, it is possible to get too much lime. Soils that have a pH of much over 7.2 may need something to make them more acid. While the term pH seems mysterious, actually it is nothing more or less than a measuring scale, just as a thermometer is a scale for measuring temperature. From 0.0 to 6.9 is acid or "sour," while 7.0 and above is alkaline or "sweet." All the gar-

dener needs to know about pH is that if he will keep his soil between 6.0 and 6.9, the plant food elements in his soil will be most readily available. Above that, iron, sulfur and other elements lock up and are not available. Below that, other elements, principally calcium, cannot be used by plants. A simple \$1.00 soil test kit will give you a pH reading of your soil and tell you what to do to correct it.



ASTER, Wilt-resistant



ANTIRRHINUM, Semi-tall

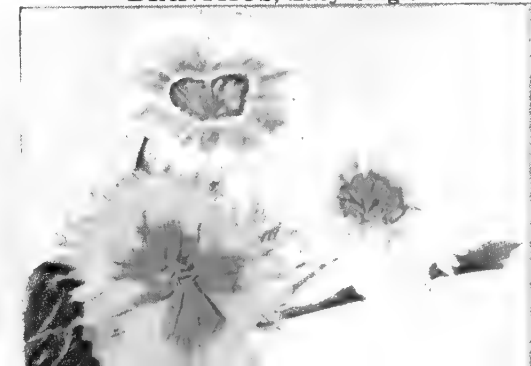


AQUILEGIA, Long-spurred



CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisy

DIANTHUS, Lacy Single



NICOTIANA

Sweet Scented Tobacco—Beautiful annual border plant bearing sweet scented white flowers with five pointed stars. Grows about 3 feet high.

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA (DWARF CUP FLOWER)

Over 6 inches tall with a spread of only 8 to 10 inches. Yield hundreds of blooms thruout the summer. For rockery, window boxes and flower pots. Cut back at the end of season and it will send out fresh growth in the early spring.

PANSIES

Swiss Giants—This variety does best in San Antonio and vicinity. Yield enormous flowers which are grown for exhibition purposes.

PERENNIAL PEA

Are useful for covering walls, stumps or trellises. The large clusters of flowers are not fragrant like ordinary sweet peas but make fine cut flowers and the plants will last for years.

PETUNIAS

Giants of California—Outstanding in beautiful coloring. The blooms are unbelievably large, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, with shallow, open throats surrounded by satiny petals which are so heavily ruffled that the young flowers are easily mistaken for doubles. All have light, richly veined throats. These love-lies are available in the following colors:

Romany Lass—Deep Crimson, deeper throat.

Royal Purple.

Theodosia—Largest fringed rose, golden throat.

Fluffy Ruffles—Mixture light shades, finely fringed.

Celestial Rose.

Rose Bedder (New)—Tyrian rose, compact.

Rosy Morn—Rose with white throats.

Violacea—Deep velvety purple.

Cream Star

White King

Crimson

STAFFEL'S FLORAL DEPARTMENT

Need a decoration, a wreath or spray for someone departed from this world—a bouquet or basket for some shut-in, wedding, shower or other occasion?

Our Floral Shop is prepared to fill your orders for anything from a boutonniere to a complete wedding—promptly and efficiently.

The members of our floral staff are accomplished craftsmen and artists who give every order that extra touch which makes it stand out as a Staffel creation. Try us next time!

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of the civilized world**

Ferd Staffel Company

Phones: Garfield 5211—5212



ALL FLOWER SEEDS

10c PER PACKET—3 PACKETS 25c

Unless otherwise specified

Mixed

Howard's Star (Improved)—A new velvety purple novelty with pure white star.

Balcony Type with Trailing Habit—Available in **Red** and **Rose** with golden throat.

PHLOX

Drummond—Called "Texan Pride." Has beautiful, soft-petaled and brilliantly colored flowers. Grows 6 inches to 1 foot high and is easy to grow. Comes in the following colors: **Snow White, Shell Pink, Deep Rose, Bright Scarlet, Rich Crimson, Primrose Yellow, Dark Blue, Gigantea Art Shades, Drummond Mixed.**

POPPIES

Carnation Flowered—Double fringed in Double Carnation Salmon-pink and Double Carnation Vermillion Red.

California Poppy—A bright, free-flowering plant of low spreading growth. Flowers are in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson.

Shirley Mixed—Ruffled edges, large blooms. Scarcely two blossoms alike.

Iceland Mixed—Bright green, delicate fern-like foliage. Abundant blooms the first year.

Poppy Nudicaulæ, the Empress is a remarkable new giant flowered Iceland poppy ideal for cutting. Flowers are large and well formed with broad petals which are deeply fluted and wrinkled, giving an effect of semi-doubleness.

Tulip Flowered—Intense scarlet, single blossoms.

Mexican Tulip Poppy (Hunnemania)—Golden yellow flowers resemble the Poppy in every respect. Lovely on borders and for use as cut flowers.

PORTULACA

Double—Known also as Rose Moss or Sun Plant. Grows low, or creeping and bears glossy cup-shaped blossoms. They love sunshine and do best on rather dry ground. All colors mixed.

PYRETHRUM

Showy, golden-leaved and fine for borders and edging. Height, 1 foot.

SWEET PEAS

Spencer Early Flowering will produce Sweet Peas fully five weeks before the Summer-flowering Spencers. Available in the following colors:

Shirley Temple. Soft, rich, rose-pink. **All White.** **Imperial Pink.** **Sweet Lavender.** **New Blue.** **Grenadier**—Dazzling scarlet. **Zvolanek's Rose**—Giant rose pink. **Gloria**—Sparkling salmon rose. **Lady Gay**—Blush pink, suffused salmon. **Glinters**—Lovely cerise.

New and Standard Varieties are considered by expert sweet pea authorities the best yet introduced. Our sweet peas are supplied by the most reputable and dependable growers in the world. Available in the following colors:

Ambition—Rose lavender. **Amethyst**—Clear blue. **Welcome**—Scarlet. **Chieftain**—Deep mauve. **Flagship**—Navy blue. **Gilt Edge Spencer**—Mixed. **Gleneagles**—Lavender. **Magnet**—Cream pink. **Red Boy**—Deep crimson. **Mary Pickford**—Cream pink salmon. **What Joy**—Yellow cream. **Avalanche**—White. **Carlotts**—Rosy carmine dark. **Charming**—Rose cerise. **Flamingo**—Salmon pink cerise. **Fortune**—Purple blue. **Highlander**—Clear lavender. **Mavis**—Deep salmon orange. **Miss California**—Purple. **Pinkie**—Improved rose pink. **Powercourt**—Lilac lavender. **Mixed Colors.**

TEXAS BLUE BONNET

"The flower of Texas" grows 12 inches high, blossoms are blue and fragrant, are ideal for bouquets and will thrive on infertile soil. Plant seed in January and will bloom June or July.



COSMOS



DIANTHUS



PANSY

TITHONIA

The Mexican Sun Flower. A fall blooming plant poised like a ball of fire above other flowers. Grows into brilliant, vibrant shades of scarlet orange, the petals in dazzling contrast to the clear, yellow center. Flowers are single and very large, 4 and 5 inches in diameter and the plants reach a height of 8 or 9 feet.

TORENIA

Snapdragon-like flowers, ideal for borders. **Fournieri** flowers intense blue with bright yellow throat, height one foot. Plant in boxes from February to March. Do not cover seed, but press down firmly in soil.

VERBENAS

Giant Mammoth—Very popular for massing in beds and flower boxes. Start blooming in early spring until late summer. Sow seed in boxes in January.

Verbena Floradale Beauty—A giant hybrid, the size of heads measuring four inches across; plants producing abundance of flowers. Colors: **Brilliant Pink Rose** to **Deep Rose**.

Hybrida Giant are available in Scarlet, pink, cerise, purple, yellow, white and mixed.

VINCA or PERIWINKLE

(P) Is a highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact evergreen shrub with shining green foliage and handsome circular flowers which grows 1½ feet high. Available in the following colors: **Pure White**. **Rosea Alba**—White with crimson eye. **Rosea**—Rose with crimson eye. **Delicata**—Soft pink.

STAFFEL'S VINES AND CLIMBERS

Boston Ivy clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. Sow in fall.

Cardinal Climber (Ipomea Quamoclit Hybrida)—Brilliant and distinct annual climber. It is the result of crossing between Ipomea Quamoclit, Cypress Vine and Star Glory. Sow early.

Cypress Vine—Bright starlike blossoms of scarlet and white and has delicate, feather foliage. Grows 12 feet high. Sow in spring.

Moonflower (Ipomea Grandiflora Alba) grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. Large, pure white, fragrant flowers. An annual. Sow in spring.

Scarlet Runner Bean is a rapidly growing climber. Has sprays of brilliant scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. Used as a snap or shell bean for eating purposes or as an ornamental climber.

Hyacinth Bean—A fine climber with clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annually from 10 to 20 feet high. Available in **Alba** (white), **Purple** and **Mixed Colors**.

ZINNIAS

10c per pkt., \$1.00 per ounce, except where otherwise noted

Lilliput or Tom Thumb (Pastel Mixture)—Smallest bedding type of dwarf Zinnias. Plants grow from 4 to 6 inches high usually, are very compact and covered with well formed flowers. Yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Ounce, \$1.00. Lilliput Dainty Gem package, 10c.

Giant Mammoth Type—These new giant blossoms have smaller centers and loosely placed, imbricated petals and are an improvement over the old Giant type. The flower presents a graceful appearance from bud to full bloom. A rare collection of striking and desirable colors. Ounce, \$1.00.

Cerise Queen—Cerise-rose.

Scarlet Gem—Scarlet.

Enchantress—Deep Rose. Light Rose-Deep Rose Center.



CALENDULA



CENTAUREA



PETUNIA

Orange Queen—Deep Orange.

Daffodil—Light Canary Yellow.

Purity—Clean White.

Lavender Gem—(New) Lavender.

Rose Queen—Bright Rose.

Salmon Queen—Salmon Rose.

Violet Queen—Deep Purple.

Miss Wilmott—Soft Pink.

Brightness—Bright Pink.

Finest Mixed. Ounce 75c.

Howard's Giant Crested—Lovely blossoms average from 4 to 5 inches in diameter and have a full, rounded, cushiony center surrounded by broad guard petals. Bright, fresh colors include almost all known colors and shades of color to be found in this most popular of annual plants. Magnificent shades of scarlet, yellow, rose, maize and crimson predominate. ¼ ounce, \$1.00.

Fantasy—Great masses of shaggy, rag-like, twisted petals topping plants about 2 feet tall. Come in the following colors:

Wildfire—Rich Scarlet.

Stardust—Golden Yellow.

Rosalie—Bright Rose.

Melody—Orchid Lavender.

Crown O' Gold Pastel Tints—Large, beautiful flowers with petals of gold, light pink, apricot pink, various shades of salmon, peach and buff, lively cerise pure salmon, cream or white.

Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered—Huge, gorgeous blossoms about 6 inches across perched on 2½ to 3 foot stems.

Exquisite—Light rose with deep rose center.

Golden State—A very rich Golden-Yellow.

Scarlet Flame—Bright Scarlet with a blending of Orange.

Dream—A fine Lavender, turning to Purple.

Polar Bear—A very large, pure White.

Canary Bird—A delicate shade of Primrose.

Illumination—Deep Rose Self.

Crimson Monarch—Bright crimson.

Oriole—Orange and Gold.

Special Gold Medal Mixture—Ounce 75c.

Haageana—This variety gives your garden an excellent start for it blooms about 6 weeks after planting. The mixture contains many attractive colors and color combinations. Ounce, \$1.50.

Scabious Flowered—This Zinnia has a large, semi-globular crown surrounded by a fringe of long petals. The plant grows to a height of 36 to 48 inches and blooms abundantly with blossoms which are rich in color. ¼ ounce, 35c.

FREE a jumbo package of Staffel's Giant Zinnias

Here is your chance to get a large package of the very finest Zinnia seeds (mixed shades) absolutely FREE.

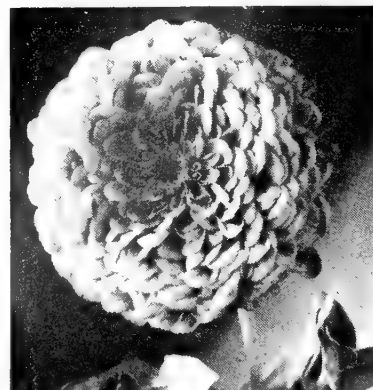
Just use the coupon on the enclosed order blank. Mail it to Staffel's downtown store at 321 East Commerce Street, or take it to our nearest branch store.

You will be delighted with the large Dahlia-flowered blooms in charming colors which will grow from these seeds. They will give you masses of color, week after week.

To get this generous-sized package FREE please fill out the coupon right now and accept the Zinnia seeds with our compliments.

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on the enclosed order blank

A delightful Spring surprise for you!

Flower Garden PLANTING GUIDE

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations
B—For a succession of blooms
C—For shady locations
D—For poor soil
E—For edging
F—For the rock garden.

G—For their foliage
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets
I—For their fragrance
J—For porch or window boxes
K—Climbing Vines
L—For backgrounds

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy

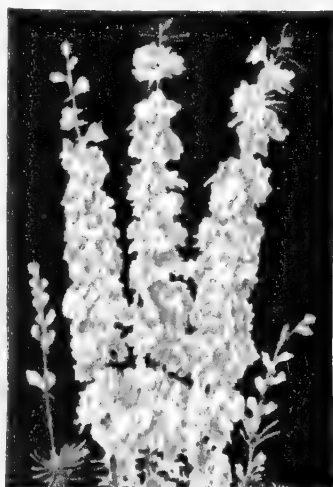
Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I	5-8	3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush, vine
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy



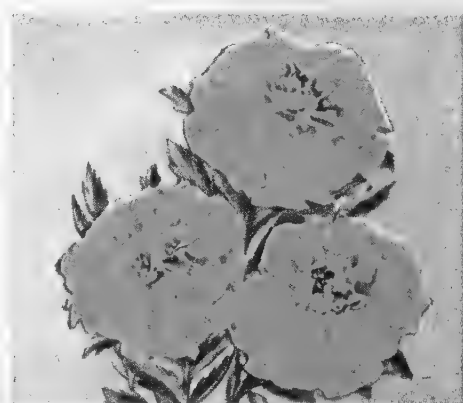
PETUNIA, All Double

In your flower garden the world is always at peace. No matter how troubled the days, flowers are happy companions to which you may always turn for friendship and true contentment.

So this year, of all years, make your garden the garden of your dreams.



LARKSPUR, Ruby



MARIGOLD, Sunkist



COSMOS, Dazzler



PETUNIA, Glow

NEW HELP for your battle with the BUGS

Ever since the first garden was planted, the fight between gardeners and insects has gone merrily along.

But nowadays that fight is growing easier, year by year. Just reasonably good strategy is all the gardener needs to win.

A New Weapon

To make the job even easier, we present here a highly valuable new anti-bug weapon. This is our series of *natural color portraits* of the common garden enemies (at the right).

For the first time in any seed catalog, these pests are fully pictured in their exact coloring, so that you can recognize them at a glance.

To Beat Them, KNOW THEM!

These unique pictures have just one purpose—to help you identify the pests in your own garden.

Once you know exactly which insect you are fighting, the job is easy. There's a proper insecticide for every one of them.

That's where our new color pictures are so extremely useful. When you have these life-like portraits before you, identification is easier and more certain than ever!

Ask Us for the Remedy!

To link up each bug with the insecticide that will handle him, JUST ASK US. We know, from long experience, which formula is best for each situation—and we have it on hand, ready for you.

So—with this new weapon at hand, let's work together. You identify 'em! We'll prescribe for 'em! And from then on, Mr. Bug will have a pretty bad time of it.

For insecticides SEE THE SEEDSMAN!

You can buy insecticides in many types of stores.

But there's only one type of store where the necessary *KNOW-HOW* goes along with the merchandise.

A good seedsman isn't only a merchant. He's a garden doctor, always on the job to help you make your home more beautiful, more fruitful. He *KNOWS!*

Therefore, plain common sense says,

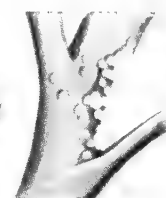
"FOR INSECTICIDES SEE THE SEEDSMAN!"

May we introduce...YOUR ENEMIES!

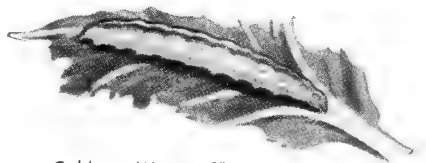
We are proud to present—for the first time in any seed catalog—a series of true natural color portraits of common garden insects. USE THESE PICTURES to identify pests in your garden. Report them to us by name. We'll prescribe the right insecticides!



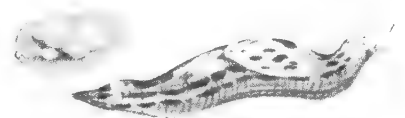
Cutworm—1-3/4"



Tomato Hornworm—3" to 4"



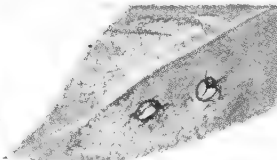
Cabbage Worm—1"



Giant Slug—4" or more



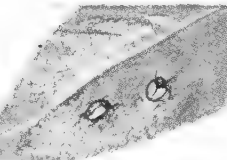
Japanese Beetle—1/2"



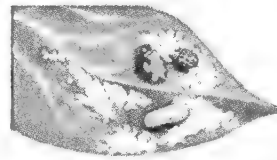
Mexican Bean Beetle—5/16"



Asparagus Beetle—7/32"



Potato Beetle—3/8"



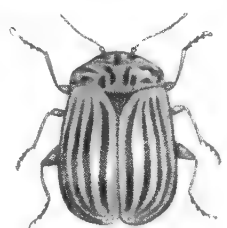
Potato Flea Beetle—1/16"



Bean Weevil—1/8"



Chinch Bug—3/16"



Tarnished Plant Bug—1/4"



Red Spider Mite—1/60"



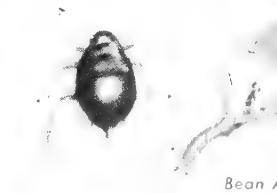
Rose Chafer—3/8"



Beet Leafhopper—1/8"



Melon Aphid—3/32"



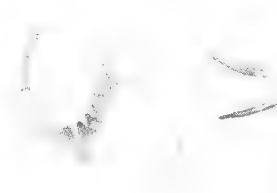
Bean Aphid—3/32"



Squash Bug—5/8"



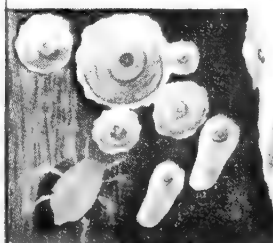
Sow Bug—1/2"



Mealy Bug—3/16"



Gladiolus Thrip—1/16"



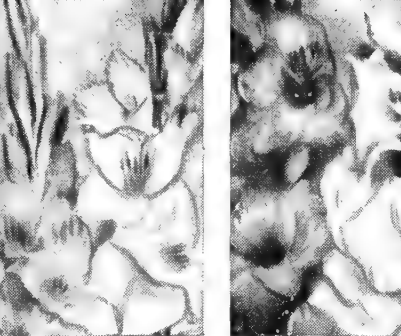
San Jose Scale



Corn Earworm—2"



Oyster-shell Scale



BULBS and TUBERS for Spring Planting

GLADIOLUS

ALBATROSS—Tall, lily white.
RED PHIPPS—Scarlet.
PICARDY—Prize pink.
DR. BENNETT—Standard scarlet.
BLEEDING HEART—Light pink, red.
WURTEMBERGA—Scarlet and cream.
VEILCHENBLAU—Violet blue.
MRS. E. J. HEATON—Salmon rose and cream.
CHARLES DICKENS—Wine purple.
DEBONAIR—Good, commercial pink.
MINUET—Standard lavender.
GATE OF HEAVEN—Ruffled yellow.
SONOTINE—Tall pink, small blotch.
SCHWABEN GIRL—Early forcing pink.
SMILING MAESTRO—Deep salmon rose.
Single Colors \$1.00 Doz.
Mixed 75c Doz.

DAHLIAS

SULTAN OF HILLCREST—Yellow and gold shades. A giant.
SAGAMORE—Pure gold flashed orange.
KENTUCKY—Light salmon orange.
JERSEY BEAUTY—Beautiful clear pink.
AVALON—Canary yellow.
CAVALCADE MULBERRY—Shadings of gold.
FRANCES LOROCCO IMP—Yellow.
GALEN ECLIPSE—Golden autumn color.
JAMES KIRBY—Brilliant rose red.
JEAN KERR—Snow white.
JERSEY BEAUTY—Bright salmon pink.
KISS ME (Cactus)—Red and white.
LE TOREADOR—Brilliant deep rose.
MRS. I. DE WARNER—Orchid lavender.
THOMAS EDISON—Royal purple.
ROSE FALLON—Dark orange tinted with amber and salmon.
JERSEY BEAUTY—Beautiful pink.
OMAR KHAYYAM—Chinese red out to orange.
MRS. L. E. BOUTILLIER—Rich carmine.
JANE COWL—Buff and gold.
25c Each — \$2.50 Doz.

CALADIUM

We specialize in the fancy leaved variety. Exotic, tropical foliage beauties with gorgeous coloring which provide a brilliant subject unexcelled for many uses. Ideal for home, hotel, store or office. Ideal for summer use outdoors around pools and bog gardens or in those shady nooks where color is at such a premium.
30c Each — \$2.50 Doz.

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

Fragile, delicately tinted camillia-like lovelies with either fringed, ruffled or deckled edges. Hard to grow but well worth all the trouble once they get started. Have delicate, haunting fragrance. **25c Each**

STAFFEL'S AMARYLLIS

GIANT FLOWERED HYBRIDS, range in color from pure white grounds with markings of rose red to the richest self-colored scarlet and deep red. **75c each**

STAFFEL'S TUBEROSES

MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING, the loveliest and most popular we've ever handled. Begins to produce its fragrant flowers in June and blooms continually until frost. In the southern part of the state the bulbs may be left in the ground all winter. **30c Each**

IRIS

Off-white, flushed pale blue-green. White, penciled and blue edged.

OCTAVIA—Blue and purple.
Wine-red.
Rose shade.
Golden yellow.
Mauve-pink.
Soft-pink and soft-pink blend.
JUNE NIGHT—Violet-blue.

FALL BLOOMING IRIS

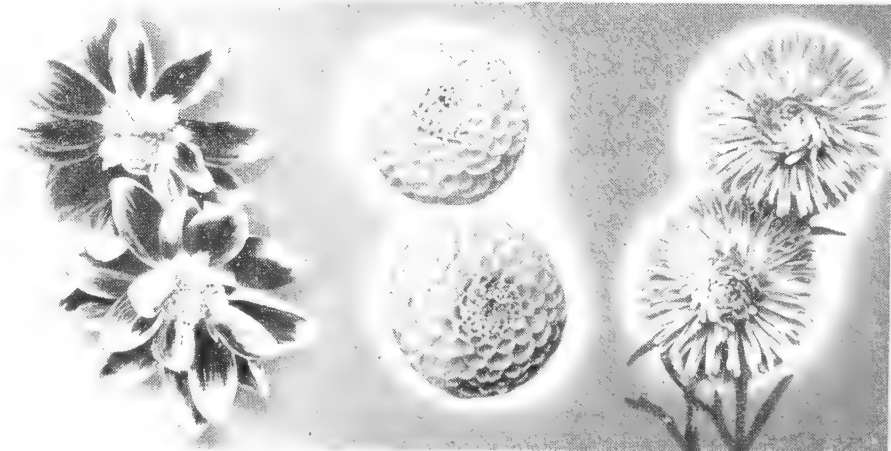
SEPTEMBER SKIES—Rich purple.
SOUTHLAND—Brilliant yellow.
White flushed purple.
AUTUMN HAZE—Large violet blend.
DORCAS HUTCHISON—Blue & purple bi-color.

BEARDED IRIS

JACINTO—Pink and gold blend.
LOETTIA MICHAUD—Lilac blue.
SUSA—Pansy purple.
CORONATION—Yellow.
JUNE NIGHT—Dark blue.
PURRISSMA—White.
GOLD STANDARD—Golden yellow.
OCTAVIA—Blue bi-color.
FIRE FALL—Rose-red.
SANTA FE—Ice blue.
MILDRED PRESBY—Cream & violet.
MME. CHERI—Rose and gold blend.
15c each—\$1.50 a dozen

FALL BLOOMING BEARDED IRIS

AUTUMN ELF—Cream & rose blend.
AUTUMN HAZE—Lavender bi-color.
DORCAS HUTCHISON—Blue & violet.
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT—Black purple.
JANE KREY—Violet.



SEPTEMBER SKIES—Dark purple.
SOUND MONEY—Dwarf yellow.
SOUTHLAND—Deep yellow.
ULTRA—Ultramarine blue.
JEAN SIRET—Bright yellow.
OLIVE WHITE—Olive & white.
GOLDEN HARVEST—Pale yellow.
All Iris 25c Each—5 For \$1.00

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)

One of the most hardy perennial lillies. Most desirable for Texas.
FULVA—Copper and orange blend.

KWANSO—Double orange and copper blend.

QUEEN OF MAY—Early bright orange.

CITRON BELL—Tall lemon yellow.

GOLDEN BELL—Golden yellow.
25c Each

STAFFEL'S FREEZIAS

PURITY—Growing in popularity every year this pure white novelty must be planted during September and October. Unexcelled for fragrance.

GENERAL PERSHING—Delicately shaded pink.

GOLDEN WEST—Rich deep yellow.

MIXED COLORS. **40c Doz.**

NARCISSUS

PAPER WHITES—Either soil or water.

EMPEROR—Pure yellow, large cup.

EMPRESS—Yellow cup, white saucer.

A WORD ABOUT OUR DEALERS...

If you do not live in San Antonio but in one of the hundreds of outlying Texas communities and there is a Staffel's dealer in that community. Deal with him . . . make a HABIT of dealing with him! This can be both a pleasant and profitable habit because any dealer who handles feeds, seeds, insecticides and stock, pet and poultry medicines with the name "Staffel's" on them is offering you the best dealer in that community—deal with him . . . make a merchandise that your money can buy.

Staffel's Texas dealers are all Texans . . . and serve Texas by selling Texas products at prices which are fair and reasonable and by offering merchandise second to none in quality, full value and purity.

KING ALFRED—Pure yellow, early.

PHOENIX—Double yellow.

JONQUILS—Old fashioned favorites, large flowering.

2 For 15c—Doz. 75c

TULIPS

Finest Dutch strains from most reliable Holland dealers. First post-war crops.

Available in the following selections:

PRINCESS ELIZABETH—Pink.

D'ARTIGAN—Bright red.

CLARA BUTT—Rose pink.

FRANCOMBE SANDERS—Brilliant red.

INGLESCOMBE YELLOW—Pure yellow.

LA CANDEUR—Clear white.

PRIDE OF HARLEM—Deep rose.

RANUNCULUS

VICTORIA HYBRIDS—All number one stock. Available in mixed colors only.

40c Doz.—100 \$3.00

ANEMONES

MIXED COLORS only.

CALLA LILLIES

WHITE OR YELLOW. **25c Each**

REGALE LILLIES

Finest quality, good selection. **35c Ea.**

AMARYLLIS

GIANT FLOWERED HYBRIDS. **75c Ea.**

ORNITHOGALUM

STAR OF BETHLEHEM—Grows in lovely white clusters on tall stalk. **15c Ea.**

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

For better bloom from bulbs

GLADIOLUS: Perhaps the most useful of all summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent to fill in places where perennials have died, or where annuals have failed. When used in this way, need no care other than that given the other garden flowers. Do not use extra fertilizer; too much food promotes production of bulbils or offsets at the expense of good bloom and of a sound center bulb.

Gladiolus bulbs can be planted at any time from earliest spring until July first (if sound bulbs are on hand that late). Before planting, treat bulbs for thrips (ask for information). In light soil, plant 5" to 6" deep. This will help support the flower spike which might otherwise fall over. In heavy soil, 4" deep is correct. If planted too shallow, more bulbils will be produced, but not as good flowers. Space 6" apart in rows 24" apart, though for smaller, older sorts, 4" may be enough room to allow.

Regular spraying to control thrips is essential wherever this insect pest has been seen. If your flowers fail to develop properly last year, and if the leaves had greyish tan patches on them, this means you had thrips, and will have them again unless you treat. D.D.T. has proved a perfect control for this pest.

DAHLIAS: Perhaps our most spectacular fall flower, the Dahlia should not be planted too early, as the flowers will not do well in warm weather. Do not, however, keep tubers later than June 1st, since by that time they usually start shriveling and may be injured if kept later. Dahlias need plenty of potash and phosphorus. If you apply the 25 to 30 lbs. of mixed fertilizers recommended for general use before planting, then additional feeding of potash and phosphorus will still be needed to produce firm tubers that will keep over winter, healthier plants and better bloom.

Leaf hoppers which carry disease and which also injure the plant by sucking juice from the leaves and stems are easily controlled by regular dusting or spraying with D.D.T. Mulching with straw, excelsior or some other airy, light material will help keep the soil moist and cool. Don't use leaves or grass clippings that mat down and pack—they hold in too much moisture.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS: These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70°. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich

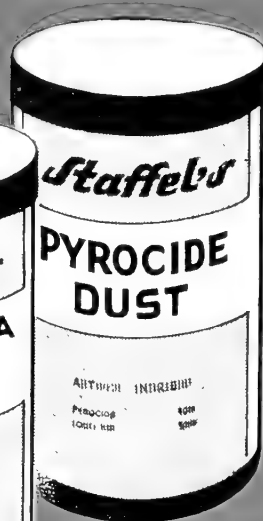
soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors, but the weather must be warm and settled, otherwise they will rot.

TUBEROSE: This warm-weather bulb should be planted in rich soil, with 2" of soil over the tip after the weather is warm and settled. Do not try to save the bulbs: these must be grown by a specialist if they are to bloom well. Buy new bulbs each year.

CANNAS: While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. Plant when the apple blossoms appear, in rich soil. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

LILIES: Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies. They will not tolerate lime; your soil should have a pH of 6.5 or below if you want to grow good lilies.

Staffel's PEST KILLERS



*Made in TEXAS
- FOR TEXAS*

STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT

Sowbugs (Pillbugs), Caterpillars, Snails, Slugs, Grasshoppers, Cutworms and Earwigs are your garden's worst enemies. Destroy them with Staffel's famous BUG BAIT. Used early in the season this poison bait can keep your garden free of these thugs for the entire season. 2 lb. box 30c; 5 lb. box 60c.

STAFFEL'S HEMIPTERA (Sabadilla) DUST

Safe to use. An ideal insecticide for vegetables, especially those used for greens because it leaves no poisonous residue on truck or fruit crops. Harmless to honey bees. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

STAFFEL'S LAWN DUST

Enjoy your lawn this summer. Don't let chiggers, red bugs and fleas take possession and chase you off. 5 pounds of Staffel's Lawn Dust is enough for the average small lawn. Kills ticks, fleas, chiggers and mites in grass. 5 lbs. \$1.00.

STAFFEL'S PYROCIDE DUST

Our most popular vegetable dust. Used extensively by the government. Non-poisonous, safe to use and goes a long way. So powerful it controls the hard-to-kill Squash Bug. Best to use with dust gun because thorough coverage is essential. Use on vegetables, flowers and ornamentals.

12 oz. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

STAFFEL'S ALL PURPOSE DUST

Contains Cryolite, a fluoride poison and Yellow Cuproside, a powerful fungicide. Knocks out insects and protects your vegetables against the usual blights, mildews and leaf spots. Controls Harlequin Bugs, Stink Bugs and Blister Beetles in addition to many other vegetable thugs. 12 oz. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

STAFFEL'S CRYOLITE

A powerful insect killer which can be used either as a dust or spray. Kills most chewing insects, including die-hards like the Blister Beetle, Mexican Bean Beetle, Curculio and Cucumber Beetle. Cryolite must be used carefully. Consult with Federal or State authorities for information about using cryolite in connection with marketable fruits and vegetables. 1/2 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

STAFFEL'S APHICIDE

Especially designed to kill all soft-bodied insects such as Aphis, Thrips, White Fly Larvae, Red Spider, Cylamen Mite, Lacebugs and Leafhopper Nymphs. Contains nicotine and Fish Oil Soap. Can be combined with Staffel's Greenleaf to make a dual-purpose killer. 3 oz. 35c; 1 pt. \$1.25.

**Spray
with**

BLACK LEAF 40

Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphis. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.



STAFFEL'S POTATO, TOMATO AND CUCUMBER DUSTS

NEW! These three dusts are Staffel's latest contributions to the Texas gardener's and farmer's welfare. Each one is a scientifically balanced and well-tested combination of the newest poisons, both contact and stomach, and the most reliable fungicides. Each dust solves the pest problem for its respective namesake. Kill insects and control fungus diseases with one operation. Potato, Tomato and Cucumber raisers . . . write us for quotations on large or small quantities.

STAFFEL'S NEW GARDEN SPRAY

A liquid spray which controls BOTH chewing and sucking insects. Just a drop goes a long way. Popular with the amateur gardener because it kills so many different bugs. Safe to use on roses. 1 or 2 spoonfuls of Staffel's New Garden Spray makes a gallon of bug killer. Ideal for vegetables because it leaves no poisonous residue . . . or for flowers, because it leaves no unsightly residue. Can be combined with Staffel's Greenleaf to make a multiple purpose spray against insects and plant diseases. 2 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00.

STAFFEL'S L. D. DUST

NEW! Contains two killing agents that make it one of the strongest contact poisons on the market. Kills on contact. Kills after the insects eat it. A popular and ideal vegetable dust because, in spite of its potency, it is non-poisonous to warm-blooded animals when used as directed.

HAS STICKABILITY! This means that it sticks tight to the leaves and will not be easily blown off by wind or washed off by rain, thereby retaining its killing power for several days, killing insects long after you've done your dusting . . . insects that might otherwise escape.

Especially recommended for the control of Aphids (plant lice), Thrips, Flea Beetles, and Diamond Back Cabbage Worms. 12 oz. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c.

STAFFEL'S—Your Guarantee of Quality

STAFFEL'S NURSERY EMULSION

A free-flowing liquid spray which mixes readily with water. SPREADS EVENLY. Wets thoroughly. Leaves no poisonous residue on plants. Kills Scale Insects, Mealy Bugs and other like insects by wetting, enveloping and smothering. Goes down deep to the root of all the trouble. Can be used with Staffel's Greenleaf, DDT, Nicotine Sulphate, Pyrethrum and Lead Arsenate to make powerful multi-purpose sprays. Pints 50c; Quarts 75c.

STAFFEL'S PARABENZENE CRYSTALS

A stainless deodorant and repellent giving off a gas heavier than air. Used for the effective control of Peach Tree Borers, Moths, Fleas, Ants, Weevils and other pests. SAFE TO USE AROUND PLANTS when used to destroy ant beds. 1/2 lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.

STAFFEL'S GREENLEAF

A safe, reliable fungicide for the control of plant diseases. Ideal for roses. Easy to use and economical, taking only one teaspoonful to a gallon of water to make a potent spray. Readily diluted in water and takes no added sprayer to show results. Can be combined with Staffel's Garden Spray to make a dual-purpose killer. Can be used in any kind of sprayer without danger of clogging. 2 oz. bottle 25c.

STAFFEL'S SUMMER OIL SPRAY

For dormant spraying. Can be used in spring, summer and throughout the growing season for Scale, White Flies and Red Spider. Pint 50c; Quart 80c.

STAFFEL'S SCALE EMULSION

For dormant spraying. Destroys Scale insects, Insect larvae and eggs on trees and shrubbery. Used for all trees and shrubs including evergreens and conifers. Staffel's Scale Emulsion not only destroys scale formations but inhibits and kills many insects and diseases that winter on trees.

Quart 60c; Gallon \$1.75.

STAFFEL'S DOUBLE STRENGTH GREEN SPRAY

An effective, greatly improved, non-poisonous plant spray concentrate. Designed for use against soft-bodied sucking and chewing pests such as aphids, mealy bugs, white fly larvae and thrips. One ounce makes 5 gallons of double-strength spray sufficiently powerful to kill the ordinary soft-bodied bug. 1 oz. 25c; 6 oz. \$1.00.

STAFFEL'S BORAWAY

For the control of Borers and insect larvae wintering in the ground. Save your young trees and conserve your old ones by using Staffel's Boraway. Borers kill millions of trees yearly . . . or stunt them so you can't fully enjoy them. 6 oz. 35c; Pt. 60c; Qt. \$1.00.

ABOUT SPECIAL MIXTURES

We are prepared to make you any special mixture you want in either dusts or sprays. Some market gardeners and large growers have been using special mixtures which are suited to their own particular territory or problems and will use no other formula. Let us mix your special bug killer according to your specifications. Just send us your formula and the amount you want and we will be glad to quote you prices.

STAFFEL'S FISH OIL SOAP

A time tested, safe-to-use garden spray. Can be used on tender plants without danger of harming them. A popular spray for dormant spraying. Can be used in conjunction with Arsenate of Lead, Nicotine solutions, Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

STAFFEL'S DRY LIME SULPHUR

Effectively combats Red Spider and Mites on citrus trees. Use as dormant spray against Blister Mite and Peach Leaf curl. An ideal summer spray against certain fungus diseases such as apple and pear scab. 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

STAFFEL'S "ELECTRIC" DUSTING SULPHUR

A processed distilled sulphur possessing superior adhesive qualities, non-lumping and of finest texture. 2 lbs. 25c.

STAFFEL'S 2-4-D WEED KILLER

NEW! KILL'S WEEDS —

SPARES YOUR LAWN

Try this miracle weed destroyer today. Ideal for use on lawns, driveways, golf greens, picnic grounds or any other place where you wish to get rid of weeds but want to retain your grass. Available in liquid or powder form. Liquid: 8 oz. \$1.30; Pint \$2.10.

Powder: 4 oz. \$1.40; 20 oz. \$3.20; 10 lb. drums, \$2.20 lb.

ONE OUNCE MAKES 5 GALLONS OF WEED KILLER

STAFFEL'S WEED KILLER

Sodium Chlorate. One pound makes one gallon of spray. The solution enters the tissue of weeds in bloom or at later stage of growth and completely destroys them. Cannot burn or explode by itself. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

STAFFEL'S WeeDead

A non-poisonous, fire-retardant weed killer. Destroys a wide variety of succulents. Replaces sodium chlorate and arsenicals. DEATH TO POISON IVY. The chemical is translocated to the roots, preventing new growth. Tested and used extensively by the U. S. government.

STAFFEL'S ARSENATE OF LEAD

An efficient arsenical insecticide of highest quality. Time tested and well-known. Can be used in compressed air tank garden sprayers, bucket pump sprayers and all types of power sprayers. 1/2 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 4 lbs. 75c.

STAFFEL'S CALCIUM ARSENATE

The old standby for spraying potatoes and dusting cotton. 1 lb. 30c; 4 lbs. 60c.

STAFFEL'S COPPER ROSE DUST

A fungicidal dust containing Cuprous Oxide and Dusting Sulphur for the control of Mildew, Blight, Rot and Black Spot on roses. Used by leading rose growers all over the country. Controls Scab, Anthracnose, Bacterial Wilt, Mildew, Leaf Blights and Black Spot on vegetables—cucumbers and melons. Ideal for use on Potatoes and Tomatoes.

FREE FLOWING — GIVES EXCELLENT COVERAGE — ADHERES TENACIOUSLY TO FOLIAGE.

1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.00

**ATTENTION
MARKET GARDENERS
AND LARGE GROWERS**
You are invited to send in your list for prices on large shipments.

STAFFEL'S ROTENONE DUST

A scientific, non-poisonous bug killer for external sucking and chewing insects, such as Cabbage Worm, Bean Beetles and Flea Beetles. Contains no Arsenic, Lead or Fluorine. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

STAFFEL'S LONDON PURPLE

Kills Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Tomato Worms and other chewing insects on Potatoes, Sugar Beets, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cotton, and other hardy vegetables. 1 lb. 30c.

STAFFEL'S WETTABLE SULPHUR

1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c

STAFFEL'S SULPHO-SPRAY

A fungicide. For use against certain fungus diseases of fruits and flowers. Does not deteriorate with age. NON-POISONOUS. Leaves an invisible coating of sulphur on leaves which assures complete coverage. 6 oz. 35c.

STAFFEL'S BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Prevents Peach Leaf Curl and certain Blights, Scabs, Rots and Leaf Spot. Staffel's Bordeaux Mixture is a fine particle size, which makes it easier to go through compressed air sprayers as used for garden spraying. 1 lb. 30c; 4 lbs. 75c.

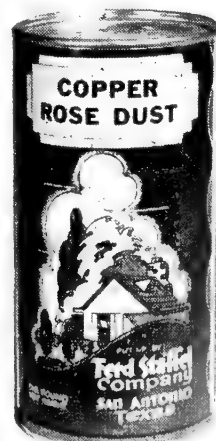
STAFFEL'S TREE DRESSING

A special preparation for the control of minor infestations of Borers. Used as an antiseptic on tree wounds, fresh cuts and bruises. A definite repellent of moths seeking crevices in the bark to lay their eggs. Controls fungus diseases. 30c pt.; 50c qt.

STAFFEL'S RED SPIDER SPRAY

A special preparation for the control of Red Spider on all plants and ornamentals. Safe to use on roses. Kills both Red Spider and their eggs. This is important because most sprays do not destroy the eggs. Reduces damage from Mildew and Blackspot on Roses. SAFE TO USE IN THE GREENHOUSE ON ROSES, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, CARNATIONS, NURSERY STOCK AND MANY OTHER PLANTS. Quarts \$1.00; Gallons \$3.50.

DDT SPRAYS AND DUSTS
(See page 38)



Send for
our

FREE SPRAY GUIDE



The first requirement for a good lawn is good seed. But the best seed can't give you a permanent lawn unless amply and correctly fed. Remember this formula: Good seeding plus proper feeding!



IT'S ALL A MATTER OF BALANCE...

A balanced diet, complete with all the elements needed from the soil for proper growth, is necessary if the things we plant are to thrive. That's common knowledge among gardeners.

And that's why each year finds many more gardeners feeding everything they grow with VIGORO, COMPLETE PLANT FOOD. It is proving the answer to their gardening problems! Long years of research preceded the introduction of VIGORO in 1923. Since that time research,

experience and millions of satisfied users have combined to make VIGORO the world's best known plant food. Try VIGORO on everything you grow and see the difference it makes.

Economical, easy to use, VIGORO will help you have a lovelier lawn... more beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees... a bigger producing vegetable plot with less work and at less cost. **FEED EVERYTHING YOU GROW WITH...**



VIGORO PRICES

100 lb. bag.....	\$4.00	10 lb. bag.....	\$0.85
50 lb. bag.....	2.50	5 lb. bag.....	.45
25 lb. bag.....	1.50	1 lb. bag.....	.10

STAFFEL'S PLANT FOODS

Many gardeners fail season after season because their soil is bad and perhaps only adapted to certain types of plants. Staffel's carries a complete line of fertilizers to remedy all conditions. Why don't you talk, or write to us, about your soil? We can tell you why you haven't had much luck with those vegetables, azaleas, sweet peas or ornamentals.

Perhaps the soil is too alkaline. Very few plants will grow successfully in an alkaline soil. The majority prefer a neutral to acid medium. Alkaline soil LOCKS up the available plant food and so the plants starve. A liberal application of STAFFEL'S COPPERAS or STAFFEL'S ALUMINUM SULPHATE often gives remarkable results. Gone is that yellow or yellowish green color, the plants put on new growth of a vigorous dark green color. Follow up the application of these soil conditioners with STAFFEL'S 16, a combination of minerals which will round out the balance of the soil's food requirements. STAFFEL'S ALUMINUM SULPHATE 4 lb. 25c

STAFFEL'S COPPERAS
(Iron Sulphate) 5 lb. 25c
STAFFEL'S 16 2 lb. 25c
(Ask for prices on larger quantities)

Lb.
STAFFEL'S SULPHATE OF POTASH..... 5c
STAFFEL'S NITRATE OF SODA..... 10c
STAFFEL'S ZINC SULPHATE..... 15c
STAFFEL'S MANGANESE SULPHATE..... 10c
STAFFEL'S AMMONIUM SULPHATE.... 6c
STAFFEL'S COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER.. 5c
STAFFEL'S MURIATE OF POTASH..... 5c
STAFFEL'S ACID PHOSPHATE..... 5c

Ask us about prices on larger quantities. All above prices are plus postage.

STAFFEL'S Special Azalea Mixture

This is a specially prepared and complete plant food designed specifically for acid-soil plants. No other plant food is necessary to prepare your Camellia and Azalea soils for planting nor to doctor the soil if your Azaleas and Camellias look listless or yellow.

10c a pound; 3 pounds 25c

Buy Plant Foods from those who KNOW!

An excellent rule, in buying plant food, is this—

"Buy only from someone who takes your garden to heart!"

We seedsmen want every customer to get the best possible results out of the seed we sell. We know that proper feeding can make or break a garden or lawn. And we know what is right and what is wrong. So each sale of plant food means a lot to us! We're vitally interested! We want to help!

Folks who know buy their plant foods accordingly—from

STAFFEL'S



Staffel's PEDIGREED SEED CORN

STAFFEL'S DROUGHT RESISTER

The easiest and cheapest way for you to increase your yield per acre is to plant this superior white seed corn. Staffel's DROUGHT RESISTER is a new name but not a new strain. It's an early maturing Native White Corn that has been bred many years to meet Texas conditions. This is a Southern strain. Northern corns are not adapted to Southern conditions.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED YELLOW DENT

Produces large ears and grain and matures in 100 days.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN

Well known to progressive farmers in Southwest.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED YELLOW SURE CROPPER CORN

Matures early, is drought resisting and stalks are short to medium in height. Leaves are wide and thick, ears large, and bears a large cob. Well suited for upland soils that are inclined to be droughty.

REESE YELLOW

DROUGHT RESISTER (Certified)

An early corn that reaches maturity in 75 to 80 days. An excellent feed corn with a high shelling percentage.

REESE WHITE

DROUGHT RESISTER (Certified)

Has all the qualities of the Yellow and in addition makes an excellent roasting and canning corn. Excellent for milling. One of the ranking leaders in yields in Texas.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL

Matures in 90 days, giving top quality roasting ears in the spring.

GOLDEN THOMAS

Well suited to Southwest Texas, especially around Beeville, Corpus Christi, and San Antonio. Developed by converting Thomas, a white dent variety to a yellow-seeded strain. Golden Thomas yields as well or slightly better than White Thomas and has a rich golden color.

WHITE HYBRID SEED CORN

Produced by crossing an inbred strain of White Corn produced by and procured from the Texas Agricultural and Experimental Station with the White Drought Resister. Supply is limited so we suggest that you place your order now. Available in 1/4, 1/2, 1 or 2 bushel bags. Write us for prices.

WHITE THOMAS

Small cob and long, full bodied kernel. Well suited to conditions around Beeville, Corpus Christi and San Antonio.

STAFFEL'S

SELECTED SURE CROPPER

Is an excellent early maturing drought resister which has all that its name implies. For early or late planting. Makes superior roasting ears and does well in any county in Texas. A two-crop corn. Our supply of this seed is top quality and we recommend that you plant it this year, when good seed stock is so scarce.

ALL PRICES
ON OUR SEED CORN
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

STAFFEL'S POPCORN

South American Large Yellow

Is the finest available. Yields well even in unfavorable seasons and there is always a good market for it. Plant at rate of 3 to 4 quarts per acre in drills 3 feet apart, dropping seed 1 1/2 feet apart in the rows. Or plant in hills, using 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate same as field corn.

When you think of Staffel's, don't just think of seeds!

Our downtown store, our branch stores and your STAFFEL DEALER IN YOUR COMMUNITY all carry a complete line of STAFFEL'S SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, DOG FOODS, GARDEN TOOLS, DOG FOODS AND STOCK, PET AND POULTRY PREPARATIONS. It would take dozens of photographs like those at the right to show you all the services you find when you do your shopping at a STAFFEL'S STORE or a STAFFEL DEALER'S STORE.

TO DEFEAT GARDEN INSECTS

The wise gardener knows that the only way to beat garden insect enemies is by buying reliable, time and laboratory tested bug killers. The young lady at the right is reading the directions on a package of STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT, sure death to Sowbugs, snails, cutworms, caterpillars, slugs and earwigs. If she has to fight roaches in her kitchen, two steps will put her in front of STAFFEL'S BLUE

ROACH POWDER display. Two or three steps more—a display full of every type of Household Insecticide, from Mosquito to Centipede and Tarantula killers. So . . . the wise shopper . . . when she thinks of Pest Killers . . . goes to STAFFEL'S or the STAFFEL'S DEALER IN HER COMMUNITY.

STAFFEL'S FOR FEEDS, TOO!

The Wise Shopper gets all her poultry needs at STAFFEL'S or the STAFFEL'S dealer in her community. Here she gets clean, well-balanced feed, completely free of any impurities at a price which is kind to her pocketbook. Her stock all eat STAFFEL'S FEEDS . . . they're the best-fed animals in her community . . . and produce more profits.



**"DOGS
BEG FOR
'EM"**

**Yes
Sir!**

Once You
Feed Your
Dog Staffel's
Dogie Biscuits
and Kibbles
He'll Sit Up
and Beg for
More. Made
From Fresh
Meat Scraps, Eggs, Liver,
Milk and Many Other Blood
and Muscle Building Elements,
All Carefully Balanced to
Give Your Dog a Scientific
Ration Full of That Rich
Meaty Flavor All Dogs Love.



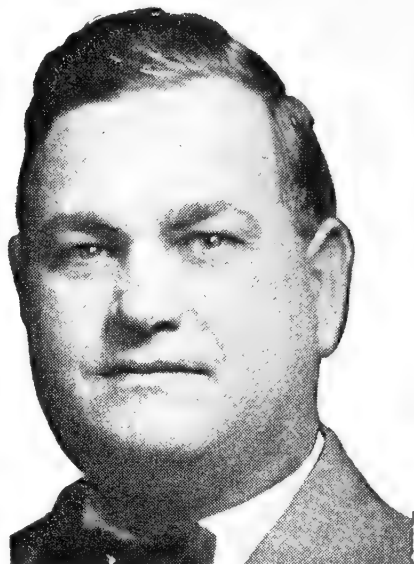
Baked Fresh Daily



**STAFFEL'S
DOGIES
- FRESH!**

The name
"STAFFEL'S"
is your
guarantee
of quality

YESSIR . . . we can really say this without feeling that we're prejudiced in our own favor. That's because STAFFEL'S, for the past 50 years, has sold nothing but the best to legions of customers. The oldtimers who have been using our feeds and seeds for over half a generation will bear us out on that, and the many friends we've made recently keep coming back, time and time again.



Look for the name "STAFFEL'S" on the label and assure yourself that your hard-earned money is buying quality and efficiency.

Gerald Staffel
President, Ferd Staffel Co.

ONE BIRD CARRYING LICE CAN INFEST THE ENTIRE FLOCK

That's why it's so important to do a thorough job of cleaning and killing when lice take over your chickens and chicken houses.

USE STAFFEL'S LICE POWDER AND STAFFEL'S MITE SPRAY

First: Spray every nook and cranny of the hen house with STAFFEL'S MITE SPRAY.

Second: Take out all litter, papers and nesting and burn it.

Third: Dust all the birds with STAFFEL'S LICE POWDER, particularly under wings, along back and in region of vent.

STAFFEL'S MITE SPRAY 50c quart; \$1.50 gallon
STAFFEL'S LICE POWDER 30c per 12 oz. can



STAFFEL'S PHENO DRENCH

A Safe Drench to use. Increase your wool and Mohair production. Decrease your death losses by keeping your stock healthy and free from Stomach worms with Staffel's Pheno Drench. The correct treatment for the control of certain worms in Sheep, Goats, and Swine. **ABSOLUTELY SAFE. NON TOXIC.**

Pts. 65c; Qts. \$1.00;
Gals. \$3.25.



STAFFEL'S DERRIS FLEA POWDER

A fine powder which works fast and gets satisfactory results. Don't confuse this flea powder with others containing large amounts of filler. A little goes a long way. Can be used on cats, birds and poultry, too. It's safe, clean, economical. 2 oz. can 30c.

Send for our FREE Dog Book

Whether your dog is the country's blue ribbon winner or just a lovable little house "pooch" we would like to know about it so that we can send you our interesting dog book. You will want this illustrated booklet because it is full of helpful information on good feeding, ailments and management. It will help you to recognize dog ailments and to know what to do about them. Your **FREE** copy is ready. Ask for it right now!

STAFFEL'S DOG SOAP

A safe, antiseptic soap with a pleasant, tangy odor which leaves your dog clean and lustrous. It safely removes all doggy odors and kills fleas, ticks and germs. Use it once and you'll use it on your dog, from now on. There is no better on the market. One bar, 15c.

**STAFFEL'S
BRANCH
STORES**

3721
S. FLORES

154
FREDRICKSBURG
ROAD

2412
BLANÇO ROAD

2801
W. COMMERCE

FREE ZINNIA SEED COUPON

This coupon, properly signed by an adult, and presented at one of STAFFEL'S stores or mailed to 321 E. Commerce St., entitles you to a large package of ZINNIA seed absolutely FREE of charge.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

FERD STAFFEL CO.

321 EAST COMMERCE STREET • SAN ANTONIO 6, TEXAS

When you order by mail—

All packet seeds, both vegetable and flowers, are shipped POSTPAID. On all other items, don't forget to add Parcel Post. See rates below:

PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs,
Roots, etc., within the U. S.
and Possessions. Effective
Nov. 1, 1944.

1 & 2. 150 miles....	9c...	1c
3..... 150 to 300..	10c...	2c
4..... 300 to 600..	11c...	3½c
5..... 600 to 1000..	12c...	5½c
6..... 1000 to 1400..	13c...	7c
7..... 1400 to 1800..	15c...	9c
8..... over 1800....	16c...	11c

FOLD ON THIS LINE

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

321 East Commerce St.

FERD STAFFEL COMPANY

FROM.....
STREET.....
TOWN.....
STATE.....

USE
LETTER
POSTAGE
HERE

NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE

All gardeners of experience know that success with seeds, bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

ORDER BLANK

FERD STAFFEL COMPANY

321 East Commerce St., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Date _____, 194____

Enclosed, find \$_____ for which ship merchandise named below

By express ☐

By freight ☐

(Check which you prefer)

By mail ☐

Best way ☐

YOUR NAME _____

(All members of one family please order under one name)

Address _____

R.F.D. _____

Post Office _____

State _____

Amount Enclosed

Money Order _____

Check _____

Cash _____

Stamps _____

TOTAL _____

NOTICE—Remittance by Postal Money Order is a guarantee against loss. We prefer them for our mutual protection. Use them if convenient.

Quantity

Name of Article Wanted

Price

TOTAL AMOUNT

Amount of Sales Tax, if any

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REMITTANCE

All gardeners of experience know that success with bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the

productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

THIS FLAP IS GUMMED, READY TO SEAL
NO ENVELOPE NECESSARY
STANLEY WESSEL & COMPANY, CHICAGO



FARMERS

**GARDEN
LOVERS**

There's A **STAFFEL'S**
DEALER *In Your Community*
SEE HIM TODAY
FOR THE *Best*
SEEDS, FEEDS
INSECTICIDES &
STOCK, PET AND
POULTRY MEDICINES
YOUR MONEY CAN BUY !

The **FERD STAFFEL COMPANY, Inc.**

321 East Commerce Street

San Antonio 6, Texas



THE
FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION

There's a
DEALER in your community
SEE HIM TODAY
FOR THE BOOK
SEEDS OF
INVESTIGATION
STOCK, PET AND
POULTRY MEDICINES
YOUR PET CAN BUY

The FELD STATER
21 East Commerce Street
New York, N.Y.

Reliable Remedies and Foods for DOGS BOWITRY AND STOCK

STAFFEL'S STOCK REMEDIES

Antiseptic Healing Powder (cuts, etc.) . . \$.60

3) qt. .40

1. qt. .60

ounds)25

lb.75

re) lb. .75

s) 4 oz. .75

etite) lb. .60

ea) lb. .75

ouble) lb. .75

2) lb. .75

. 8 oz. .75

. qt. .75

ck, etc.)30

ds, etc.) 4 oz. .30

orning) 8 oz. .25

. pt. .65

. qt. .35

. qt. .60

ow and Calves) . . .30

m Killer pt. .70

neaves, in horses) .75

Cows and Calves) .30

ch

. qt. 2.00

ch Guns 3.25

3.75, qt. \$1.25, pt. .75

ch Syringes

. 2.00

t. qt. .75

. . qt. \$.60 gal. 1.75

) 4 lb. .60

. . qt. \$.50 gal. 1.50

and caked bags) .60

remove afterbirth) .50

cows and calves) .75

orses) lb. .75

id sheep) lb. .75

. 12 oz. .60

. 5 CC (4) .30

Avoid the fuss and
muss of bathing your
dog by cleaning
quickly, efficiently
and thoroughly with
Sudbury Hygienic
Cleaning powder.
Recommended by
authorities . . . helps
rid fleas and mites
. . . leaves coat soft
and silky. Giant size,
\$1.00.

Liquid Chaperone,
\$1.00 — Keeps dogs
away from flowers,
shrubs.

Powder Chaperone,
\$1.00 — Keeps dogs
off furniture.

STAFFEL'S FIELD SEEDS

Thoroughly Cleaned and Tested for Purity and Germination

Do not gamble with seeds of inferior quality and from unknown sources. In order to produce the highest yields you must plant superior seed. Buying from STAFFEL'S is your assurance of getting the best seeds.

We held up on these prices until the time of mailing in order to give you the best deal on field seed prices which have been rather uncertain. These are up-to-the-minute quotations which are subject to change without notice. ORDER NOW AND AVOID THE DANGER OF ANY FUTURE PRICE INCREASES.

		(Postpaid)
STAFFEL'S ALFALFA	1 lb. 60c	2 lbs. \$1.10
STAFFEL'S HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA	1 lb. 60c	2 lbs. \$1.10
STAFFEL'S HUBAM CLOVER	1 lb. 40c	2 lbs. 75c
STAFFEL'S YELLOW SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Indica)	1 lb. 30c	2 lbs. 55c
		10 lbs. \$1.35
STAFFEL'S SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Alba)	1 lb. 35c	2 lbs. 65c
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER		1 lb. \$1.40
HEGARI, Certified, Arizona-grown	1 lb. 30c	5 lbs. \$1.25
STAFFEL'S HEGARI	1 lb. 25c	5 lbs. 90c
MILLET, Staffel's Big German	1 lb. 15c	2 lbs. 25c
COWPEAS—Whippoorwill	1 lb. 35c	2 lbs. 65c
Cream Peas	1 lb. 55c	2 lbs. \$1.00
Brabham	1 lb. 35c	2 lbs. 65c
Large Black Eye	1 lb. 50c	2 lbs. 90c
YELLOW MILO (Dwarf)	1 lb. 30c	2 lbs. 55c
STAFFEL'S GRAIN SORGHUM'S AND RAPE—For Feed		
Dwarf Essex Rape	1 lb. 40c	2 lbs. 75c
Double Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize	1 lb. 30c	2 lbs. 55c
Red Top Cane	1 lb. 35c	2 lbs. 65c
Honey Drip Cane—Supply doubtful—Write for Prices.		
RED TOP CANE (Certified) Ask for present prices.		
SOY (SOJA) BEANS	1 lb. 30c	2 lbs. 55c
LAREDO BEANS	1 lb. 25c	2 lbs. 45c
ATLAS SORGO	1 lb. 30c	2 lbs. 55c
SPANISH PEANUTS	1 lb. 30c	2 lbs. 55c

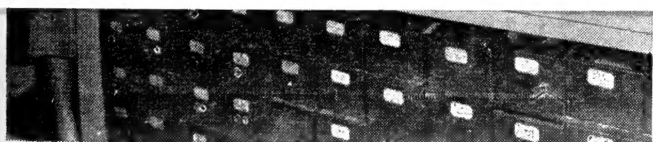
(Not Prepaid)

BARLEY, Staffel's Bearded	Peck 75c	Bushel \$2.75	2 Bushels \$5.25
SEED POTATOES—Bliss Triumph			\$3.75 per 100
Irish Cobbler			\$3.75 per 100
SEED OATS—Staffel's Fancy Red Rust-proof		Bushel	\$2.00
10 bushel lots		per bushel	\$1.90

All prices quoted above Post Paid unless otherwise specified

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS ON LARGE QUANTITIES

BIG SAVINGS ON LARGE ORDERS



STORES AND STAFFEL'S DEALERS carry nothing but good, reliable garden merchandise and spurn all inferior, low-priced, quick-moving merchandise in favor of reasonably priced items which will give years of service.

or
DOLS

it's all right there
le. Here the wise
tools. STAFFEL'S

Reliable Remedies and Foods for DOGS, POULTRY and STOCK



The Ferd Staffel Company manufactures a complete line of high quality, tested and reliable remedies and foods for dogs, and the well-known Staffel brand of poultry and Stock products. Below are outlined a few of these products for your immediate convenience although we print special catalogs on dogs, poultry and stock, available absolutely free to you upon request.

STAFFEL'S DOG REMEDIES

(All the Dog Remedies below 30c per item unless otherwise specified)

Alterative Tablets (General Tonic)
Bitter Tonic (Body Builder)
Carminative Tablets (Foul breath)
Chorea Remedy (Nervous condition)
Cod Liver Oil (Vitamin D) 8 oz.
Cold Tablets (Mild or severe colds)
Diarrhea Remedy
Digestive Tablets (aid digestion)
Distemper Tablets
Dog Condition Powder (A tonic)
Dog Dip and Disinfectant, 6 oz.
Dog Laxative, liquid
Dog Mineral (pregnancy) 4 oz.
Dog Repellent (outdoor)
Dog Soap (best quality. Kills odors) 15c
Ear Canker Remedy
Eczema Tablets
Eye Lotion Tablets
Flea Powder, 2 oz.
Grooming Powder (Dry cleaner)
Healing Powder (barb wire cuts, etc.)
Intestinal Tablets (Antiseptic)
Ken-L-Pine (Kennel disinfectant) pt. 35c
Laxative (Small or Large breeds)
Shampoo (Kills fleas) pt. 60c
Mange Remedy, 8 oz. 60c
Milk of Magnesia
Nasal Drops (for Head Colds)
Pepsin Tablets (Dozen)
Reconstructive Tablets (Tissue builder)
Ring Worm Salve
Sedative Tablets (Fits and Convulsions)
Sore Mouth Remedy (Black Tongue)
Special Puppy Tablets (Diarrhea)
Special Tape Worm Tablets
Tick and Flea Spray, 1/2 pt. 60c
Urinary Tablets (Bladder and Kidney)
White Liniment (Sprains and Swellings)
Worm Capsules (Give approximate age and weight of dog when ordering)

STAFFEL'S FINE DOG FOODS

Cod Liver Oil Biscuits or Kibbles (for growing and convalescent dogs). Egg and Liver Biscuits and Kibbles Huskie Kibbles (large, for all breeds), Huskie Kibbles (puppy size and old dogs), Cod Liver Dogies (for growing dogs), Greyhound Biscuit. (Special for Greyhounds and Racing Dogs).
Dogie Biscuits (They'll love 'em).....12c
Charcoal Dogies
(For bone building).....lb. 12c
Flako Meal (perfect for puppies and old dogs).....lb. 9c
Dog Meal Cubes
(contains all elements).....lb. 7c

STAFFEL'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Blue Ointment (Blue Bugs).....3 oz. .60
Cold Tablets (Bronchitis)......30
DC Tablets (Antiseptic astringent) (75) .60
Epsom Salts5 lb. bag .25
Head Flea Salve......30
Lice Powder (For lice and mites)......30
Mite Killerqt. \$.50 gal. 1.50
NK Worm Tablets. Jar of 20 \$.30 (100) 1.00
Nux Vomica1/4 lb. \$.20 lb. .50
Parasite Control8 oz. .60
Pheno Feed (Worms—Harmless to egg yield)......75
Pheno Tabs (Cecal worms)....jar of 100 1.00
Poultry Tonicpint .75
Poultry Stimulator
(increases egg production)
2 lb. \$.35 4 lb. \$.60 25 lb. 3.00
RC Drops (Roup and Cold)......30
RC Tablets (Roup and Cold)......30
Rooster Head Powder
(Colds and Roup)......30
Rupo (Nose and throat drops)......30
Three S Tablets
(Cholera-Typhoid)75 tabs .60
Toe Pick (Against cannibalism)......30
Turk O Tabs (Blackhead in Turkeys) .30

STAFFEL'S STOCK REMEDIES

Antiseptic Healing Powder (cuts, etc.)...\$.60
Benzol (Screw Worms)qt. .40
Bone Oil (Dehorning).....qt. .60
Bone Oil Salve
(Fly repellent for wounds)......25
Bovoco (Cow tonic).....lb. .75
Bovolax (Cow laxative).....lb. .75
Colic Remedy (Horses).....4 oz. .75
Cow Pep (Loss of appetite).....lb. .60
Diastiring (Calf diarrhea).....lb. .75
Diurotone (Kidney trouble).....lb. .75
Equitone (Horse tonic).....lb. .75
EZ Branding Fluid.....8 oz. .75
Fly Control Salve.....qt. .75
Gall Ointment
(Sore shoulders, back, etc.)......30
Healing Salve (Wounds, etc.)....4 oz. .30
Horn Paint (After dehorning).....8 oz. .25
M-62 (Screw Worms).....pt. .65
Pine Tarqt. .35
Pine Tar, Oil.....qt. .60
Purgative Tablets (Cow and Calves)...30
Red Chief Screw Worm Killer.....pt. .70
Respirol (Distemper, heaves, in horses) .75
Sour and Bloat Tabs (Cows and Calves) .30
Sheep and Goat Drench
(Tetrachlorethane)qt. 2.00
Sheep and Goat Drench Guns......3.25
Pheno-Drench...gal. \$3.75, qt. \$1.25, pt. .75
Sheep and Goat Drench Syringes
Capacity 4 oz.2.00
Sheep Marking Paint.....qt. .75
Stock Dip.....qt. \$.60 gal. 1.75
Stock Powder
(Tonic, conditioner)4 lb. .60
Stock Sprayqt. \$.50 gal. 1.50
Udder Ease (For sore and caked bags) .60
Uterine Capsules (to remove afterbirth) .50
Verbovine (Worms in cows and calves) .75
Vermico (Worms in horses).....lb. .75
Verswine
(Worms in hogs and sheep).....lb. .75
White Liniment12 oz. .60
Worm Capsules5 CC (4) .30

A

**Dry Bath
for your
dog**



Avoid the fuss and muss of bathing your dog by cleaning quickly, efficiently and thoroughly with Sudbury Hygienic Cleaning powder. Recommended by authorities... helps rid fleas and mites... leaves coat soft and silky. **Giant size, \$1.00.**

Liquid Chaperone, \$1.00—Keeps dogs away from flowers, shrubs.

Powder Chaperone, \$1.00—Keeps dogs off furniture.

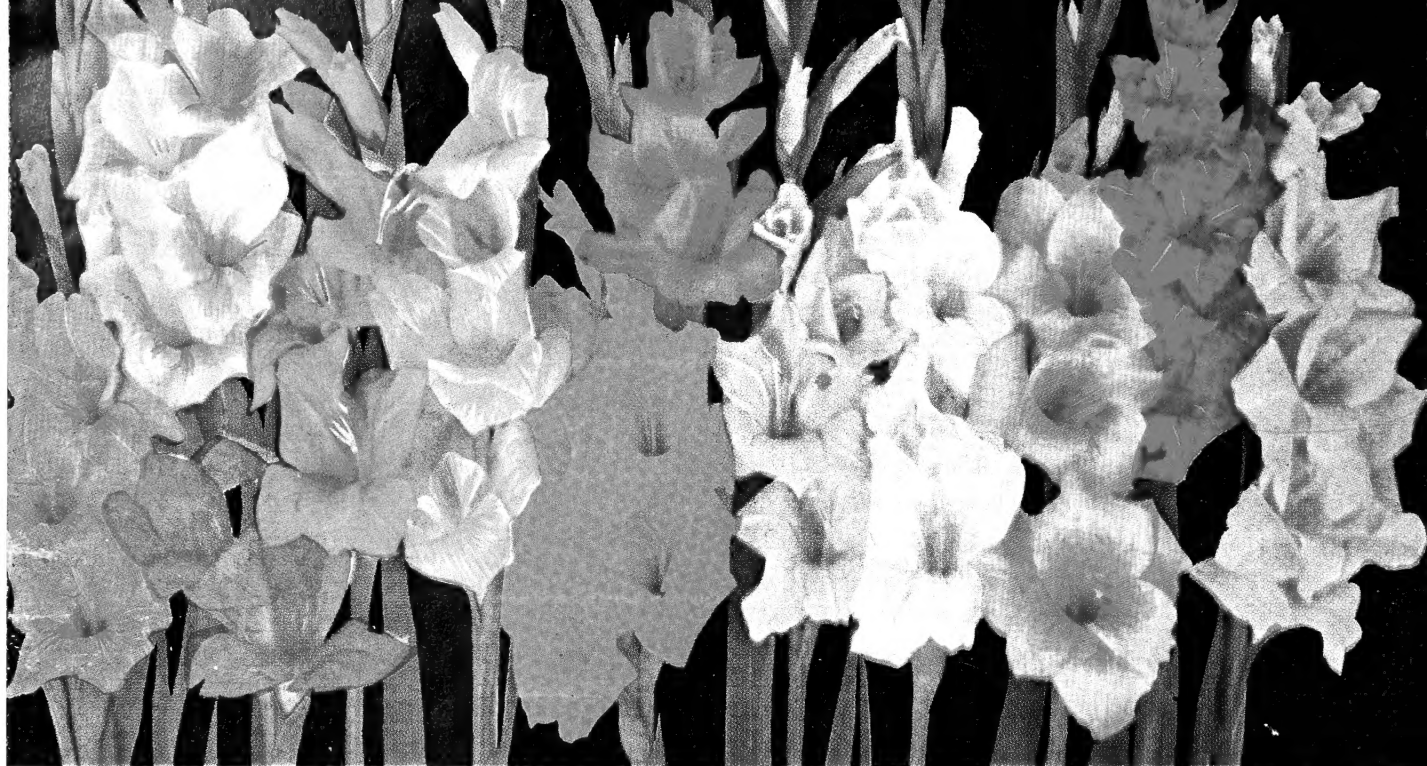
PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONSULT US ON YOUR STOCK, PET OR POULTRY TROUBLES

We are equipped to give you free veterinary consulting service and our modern laboratories are at your disposal. It isn't considered wise to let inexperienced advice influence the manner in which you treat your dog, stock or poultry's ailments. Phone in, write in, or... better still... bring your ailing animal to us for diagnosis. Our veterinarian has many years of experience behind him... and a well-equipped laboratory. He'll be glad to tell you what's wrong with your dog and just exactly what to do about it.



Staffel's for GARDEN TOOLS

Whatever you want for your gardening—it's all right there in the same store. Take tools, for example. Here the wise shopper gets **GOOD VALUES** in garden tools. **STAFFEL'S STORES AND STAFFEL'S DEALERS** carry nothing but good, reliable garden merchandise and spurn all inferior, low-priced, quick-moving merchandise in favor of reasonably priced items which will give years of service.



Bulbs and Tubers are A GOOD INVESTMENT

The bulbs and tubers you plant this year will keep on paying dividends year after year. That's why they are one of the best of all investments for your garden. STAFFEL'S offers you the very finest of these satisfy-

GIANT DAHLIAS. Prize-winning strains, in a wide range of glorious colors.



ing long-range investments. We know how important it is for you to have *quality* bulbs only—and we make sure that's what you get.

Please refer to Pages 30 and 31 in this catalog for our list of offerings. And don't miss our remarkable "Dollar Deal." It's an amazing bargain in bulbs and flower seeds which gives you at least \$1.50 in value for only \$1.00!

\$1.00 buys all this!

BULBS 2 each

Anemones
Jonquils
Narcissus, paper white
Ranunculus
Tulips

75c value

FLOWER SEEDS 1 package each

Bachelor's Buttons
Calendulas
Cosmos (Yellow Flare)
Larkspur
Marigolds
Sweet Peas
Zinnias

75c value

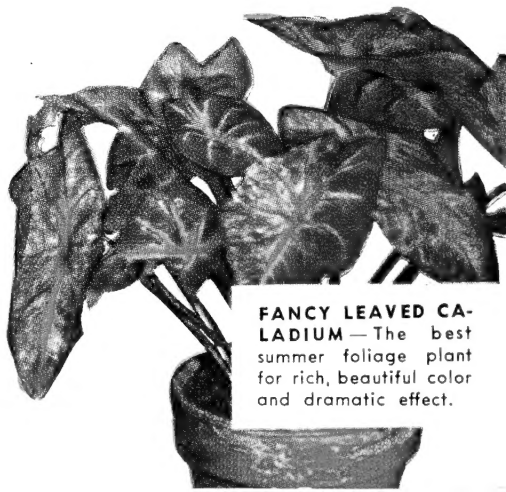
\$1.50 value for \$1.00

STAFFEL'S DOLLAR DEAL

FERD STAFFEL CO.

Serving Texas Since 1890

319-21 East Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas



FANCY LEAVED CALADIUM—The best summer foliage plant for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.